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ONE PENNY.



RESIDENCE AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P. (See page 691.)

Rotes of the Tileek.

Ar the Woolwich Police-court, Henry Bobleson was placed at the bar before Mr. Maude, charged with violently assulting his infant child, Alice Maude Robinson, by setting her on fire. The following certificate was hat ded to the magistrate from Mr. Stuart, the divisional police surgeon:—"I certify that Alice Maude Robinson, a child, said to be thirt en months of age, was prought to me early on the morning of the Sin April. The child is severely burnt, viz., two burns on the right leg, one on the left leg, and one on each buttock." Prom the evidence if appeared that about midnight on the previous Friday the prisoner returned home is a scale of intoxication, and taking up the infant placed it deliberately cost the fire. The cries of the miant attracted the attention of Mrs. Ann Mackintosh, a woman residing in the same home, through whose information the prisoner was remanded.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Mr. Payne, deputy coroner, at Newgate, relative to the death of Samson Perry, a prisoner, aged twenty-five, who committed suicide while under romand in the prison. The decessed was charged at the Mansion stouse on the previous Thursday with asking been concerned, with two others, in stealing a large quantity of sill from Mr. Q. Kannedy, bit capployer. Evidence was given to justify a remand, and he was conveyed to Newgate. Bergeant Paorusa, a City database, who arrested the decessed, said that what he was called to take a warm bath; he did not look very ill, and therefore no doctor saw him. Thomas Finn, chief warder at Newgate, deposed that he was called to the decessed on the Friday morning. He was undressed and his hands were tied behind him with a garter. He must have first tied his hands is front of him, and then passed his tied hands over his head. On the floor of the cell, underneath the gaspipe, he had placed a blanket, and on that he placed a stool. He nad then taken a pice of web atrapping, and, having fastened it to the gaspipe. Witness could not explain how he had then fastened his hands behind him

on what charge he had been taken into custody. Verdict, "Buicide from unsound mind."

On Monday afternoon Mr. Bedford, coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the board-room of Milibank Prison on the body of John Brown, aged tweate-two years, late a private in the 5th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. It appeared that the wretched man was tried for mutby in June, 1861, and sontened to penal servitude for Hide by sentence of court martial. At a subsequent period he was received at Postonville Prison, where he made an attempt up to the life of Mr. James, the schoolmaster, and one of the warders, for which he received thirty six lashes, on the 29th of September last, which purishment did not in the slightest degree diminish the violence of his conduct; he having attempted to commit shues "folence on several of the other officials. On his remits in the warder going his rounds, and on knocking at the cell door, no was unable, owing to some pressure from the interior, to effec an entrance, and on calling assistance found the prisoner hanging from a gas pipe by a piece of oakum. The jury found that decasee bad destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity. d

GENERAL SHESMAN'S CAMPAIGNS.

GENERAL SHEEMANS CAMPAIGNS.

ROAL Military College, Sandhurst, delivered a lecture at the Reyal United Service Institution. The Doke of Cambridge was in the chair, and am up those present were Sir Elward Cust, Lord Hotham, Lord Frederick Powlett, Sir Frederick Nicholson, and General Hamilton. The subject of the lecture was, "Lessons to be derived from theneral Sherman's Campaigns" Captain Cherney commenced by re'erring to a former lee ure delivered by him, in which he had pointed out that the recognised principle of war must be applied to campaigns in America, as well as those in other countries, with due allowances for the differences of the country, soldiery, and means of communication. At that time, now two years since, the first rush campaigns in America, as well as those in other countries, with due allowances for the differences of the country, soldiery, and means of communication. At that time, now two years since, the first rush of carlosity at the breaking out of the civil war had died off, and the study of the campaigns of Federals and Confederates was unpopular. No one of judgment asserted this now, and the lecturer observed that it was a lesson of caution to the public generally, who it could not be denied, had been inteled by a brilliant narrative of the deleast of Bull's Run into supposing that Federal soldiers could never be got to fight, forgetting that the early revolutionary armies of France in 1792 and the Prussian soldiers in 1806, had been subject to the same kinds of panies which Mr. Russell's nen so keenly described. Such panies only showed ill discipline and want of confidence in their officers on the part of the men so behaving, and proved nothing against the valour of the nation. The military lessons insisted on by the lecturer were two—first, the importance of guarding your own communication; and, secondly, the possibility of throwing this rule and others aside on the part of a man of genius (for such Captain Chesney declared Genesal Sherman to be) under occuliar and favourable conditions. The lecturer then refer ed to Sherman's advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta, praising Johnston's mode of retreat and consuring Hoods mistakes. Describing next the manouvres which preceded Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah, the lecturer praised Sherman for his skill in first attracting Hood to the westward, and then seeking the opportunity effered by Hood in not only assailing Sherman silne of commanication on the west, but pushing on to Nashville. Sherman was also praised for solving the problem of capturing the ceast cities of the Confederacy by marching upon them from the rear. The lecturer commonted freely on Hood's errors, and mentioned his disaster begins and pale and the security attacked in their enterched lines. Speci concluded a most interesting lecture by some remarks on the de-moralizing effect of the system of obtaining supplies for his army which was adopted by General Sherman. He believed it too pro-bable that the atrodities lately reposted from the Carolinas were not much, if in any degree, exaggerated. The Duke of Cambridge ex-pressed the gratification he felt at the interesting details which Captain Cheeney had given of the chaptering of General Sterman; at the same time he confessed his habitity to follow with ease the course of these American campaigns; they were so extended in their operations, and so much disconnected with seek other. One thing had struck him very foreibly while listening to the state-ments of General Cheeney, and that was that the space would form ments of General Chesney, and that was that the spade would form great element in all future campaigus. It had been said that avairy had become obsolete, but nothing struck him more forcibly it the absolute necessity of cavairy than what had resulted from their use in the American campaigus.

Fareign Rews.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter has the following:—"The Marquis of Lavalette, the present Minister of the Interior, is generally understood to be a descendant of the remarkable man whose fale excited such a deep interest is the public mind after the return of Louis XVIII to Paris, and the flight of Napoleon. Lavalette senior was, during the exile of the great Emperor at Elba, Postmaster-General, and was accused by the flourbons of alding his return to France. Contrary to the capitulation of Paris, he was brought to trial, and condemned to death. In vain, efforts were made by the Duke of Wellington and the chiefe of the allied army to avert the sentence. Everything was prepared to carry it into execution, when his wife, with a generous devotion, contrived to get admission to his prison, and, changing dresses, enabled him to escape. Three Englishmen—Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Brace, and Mr. Hutchiuson—sided him to reach the frontier. The gallant general, Sir Robert Wilson, lent M. de Lavalette his uniform. I have had the pleasure of hearing these particulars from a veteran who was with Sir Robert Wilson on the day that the general enacted this generous part, for which he and his friends were afterwards tried by a French jury, and were condemned to a short imprisonment. This event was not devoid of political consequences. A study feeling sprung up between the two nations. From this day dated a respect for the English character among the Parisians, who highly appreciated the generality and courage of the interior, enters the Imperial Cabinet with a sriendly feeling towards England, and is known to be a strong partize not the independence and union of the kingdom of italy. The manquis married an American lady some years ago, and is well known in London and Paris society."

PRUSSIA.

In a recent sitting of the Prussian Chamber the Minister of War demanded an extraordinary credit of £2,720,000 for the navy. This sum is to be devoted to the erection of military ports at Jahd and Kiel, and to the immediate construction of a certain number of iron-clad frigates. The minister declared on this occasion that, whatever might happen, Prussia would keep the magnificent station, so long coveted, of the Gulf of Kie'; and will form there a military establishment of the first order. The chamber referred the Bill to a special commission.

Bill to a special commission.

BELGIUM.

The Journal de Charleroi contains the following details of a disagreement which occurred at a recent sitting of the Belgian Chamber between M. Delact, the member for Antwerp, and the Minister of War, during a debate on the Mexican question. As will have been seen by the telegram published yesterday, a duel has been the result:—"A painful occurrence took place at the sitting of the 5th inst. In replying to M. Delact, who had given out that blanks had been left in the orders of autherization delivered to the Mexican voluateers, in order that the power of proceeding against them as deserters should be reserved in case they made use of their leave of absence for any other purpose than that of going to Mexico, the Minister of War said that these only were capable of committing such infamous acts who attributed to others the thought of doing so. At the word 'infamous' M. Delact rose, and, addressing the President in a deeply-agitated voice, asked if the Chamber meant to let such an expression pass without consuring the speaker who had made use of it. To the great astonishment of the tribunes the President answered not one word, and M. Delact was obliged to sid down without having received from either the right or left benches the slightest indication of sympathetic support. But no sconer had the Minister of War concluded his speech than a messenger of the chamber delivered a scaled note to him from the member for Antwerp (M. Delact), the contents of which I am fgnorant of, but which appeared to produce a deep impression upon him, for immediately after receiving it, and while M. Cooman was replying to his speech, where some deputies, among others M. Vierce and M. Rogler, at once joined him. What took place at this little council I cannot say, but conversation was extremely animated, and in the tribune; it was generally thought there was a challenge to a duel. This supposition became still more probable after M. Cooman's speech. M. Delact asked to the words he had uttered the pr

AMERICA.

Grant announces that at early morning, on the 25th, the Confederates attacked the extreme right of the Potomac army, and captured Fort Bleadman and two minor works, together with General McLaughlia and many prisoners. They also attacked Fort Haskell, but were repulsed Subsequently the Federals were heavily reinforced, and after several ineffectual attempts repossessed the captured works, drivings the Confederates back to their own lines, with the loss of about 1,000 prisoners. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 3,000. The Federal loss is stated at 1,000.

Les's object is believed to have been to seize Grant's military railway from Cry Point, and it is admitted that had be succeeded it would have compelled the abandonment of the whole Federal line south of the Approatox. Confederate prisoners attribute their failure to the death, early in the assault, of the general to whom the command of the mevement had been entrusied. During the day Grant advanced his extreme left, driving in the Confederate pickets and capturing some rifle pits. A figure contest ensued, leating until eight p m, the Federal holding the rifle pits at the close. Loss, 1,200; that of Confederates not given, but stated as heavy. Les's object is believed to have been to seize Grant's military

as heavy.
Sobolield reports that he occupied Goldshorough on the 22ud.

He had encountered but sight opposition subsequent to the batales before Kingion. The Federal forces engaged at both Averysborough and Bentonville, he states, were Sherman's. Grant informs Secretary Stanton that he has official news from Sherman to the 22ad of March, which shows hard fighting, resulting in the capture of 2.000 prisoners and heavy losses to the enemy is killed and wounded. Sherman's own loss since leaving Savannah was 2.500.

2,500.
Mr. Lincoln visited the Potomac army on Saturday, the 25th, and, together with Mrs. Lincoln and a number of ladies and gentlemen, withwised a portion of the battle on that day. He has ordered General Anderson to proceed to Charleston, and upon the 14th proximo hoist upon Fort Sumter the identical flag which he hauled down four years previously, when he surrendered the fort to General Beauregard. Mr. Lincoln has also ordered a salute of 100 guns in celebration of the caremony to be fired by each of the Con-

federate batteries which assisted in the reduction of the fort, and that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher be invited to deliver an address upon

The United States' District Court at New Orleans has ordered confiscation of the properties in that city belonging to Mr. of smin, Confederate Secretary of State, and Mr. John Shiral, underste commissioner at Paris.

SHOOKING ATBOOLF.E3.—FOUR LADIES ROASTED

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) New Era of February 18th says:—"Six heavily-ironed pr soners came up on the Louis the day before yesterday from Clarksville, among whom was G. W. Hutchiosen, formerly chaplan of the 1st doloured Kansas Infantry. The names of four others are W. E. Farmer, of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry; B. H. Atwell, 2nd Kansas Cavalry; John Sharks, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry; and more recently a licatenant in the 2nd Arkansas. Exchaplain Hutchinson, who resigned his position in the army some time last spring in order to follow the real bent of his inclinations with more lessure, stands charged with heavy swindling operations upon the Government and people. How far he is incriminated with the deeds of the other prisoners cannot be ascertained until after more thorough investigation of the case. The other prisoners stand charged with torturing four respectable ladies over a slow fire till they were horribly multisted about their heads, shoulders, and feet, and with ravishing them, from the effects of which one died, and the others were made entiples for life. The object of the cruel wretches was to obtain some money, a considerable amount of which there ladies were supposed to have in their possession. They lived about seventy-five mites below this place, in the violaity, of Clarksville. Three of the unfortunate victims are now at the latter place under medical treatment. Their houses were also burned down. Information was received the day before yesterday, and seven other persons had been put in irons at Clarksville charged with being accomplices in the above crimes."

A SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER.

Ar the Lambeth Police-court, Richard Havlin was charged with the murder of John Davies.

Inspector Frost, of the P division, said the prisoner had just been taken into custody, and therefore he had not a complete case to lay before the court.

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Richard Newman was then examined, and said he lived at 5. Britannia terrace, Hatcham New Town. On Saturday, the 29th of last October, the deceased, a man named Briley, the prisoner and his wife, and himself, were sitting down in the room having some beer, when a dispute arose, Balley protosting against the prisoner then struck Bailey, upon which the latter returned the blow and knocked the prisoner down. The prisoner then struck Bailey, upon which the latter returned the blow and knocked the prisoner down. The prisoner then seized the poker and atterpred to strike Bailey, but it was taken from him. Davies had not said one word or interfered, and he and Bailey shortly after fell asleep. The prisoner then got hold of the poker again, and ging to the two sleeping men before it could be prevented struck Davies and Bailey several times with it in a most violent manner. The poker was again taken from him. It was then found that Davies was most dreadfully injured about the head, from which the blood powed, while Bailey was also injured. The prisoner then left the house, and Davies was obliged to be carried to bed. A surgeon was sent for, and he became somewhat better. He managed to go to work on the following Wednerday, but jon the following day he became quite insensible, and was conveyed to Guy's Hozpital, where he expired. Previously to his removal the prisoner saw him and said he would get money to obtain some comforts for him. He went out, but he never returned.

Thomas Reason, a private in the last Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, said he was on duty that day at the magazine in Hydepark, when he saw the prisoner from his having been in the regiment some nine years before. Having heard of the crime he had committed, he at once stopped him.

Sergeant Fookes, of the saue regiment, stated that when he took the prisoner he said he was not the man, and at the stat

The prisoner was removed to Packham Station, and thence to

The prisoner was removed to recausin is said, and the cost the court by Inspector Frost.

The prisoner said: All I wish to say is that I am very sorry Davies happened to be the man I hit, because we were like two brothers together. The man I meant to hit was the other, who struck my wife and gave her a slight black eye, and called her a foul name. I was drunk at the time, and all the rest.

foul name. I was drunk at the time, and all the rest. Inspector Frost said an inquest had been held upon the body of Davies, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned against the prisoner. The prisoner had suffered seven years' penal servitude for knocking down a sergeant in the regiment in which he was. The magistrate said the witness Reason deserved great praise for the manner in which he had detected the prisoner. In order to have the case fully completed he ordered a remand for a few days.

A Notoriety of the Transce—Miss Fight fell down dead in the Middle Temple this week. Dicter's readers know her as the little lady who was always hovering about the courts and behaving eccentrically. Dubliess she was considered a mere pen-and-lik sketch from fancy, but she was a fact, every inch of her. She would, we know, stop the mest learned judges that sit on the bench when in full swing of their avial judgment. She would rise and shake her lean weird fist at the embodiment of wisdom in horse-hair, and exclaim, "Oa, you vile man! oh, you wicked man! (live me way property! I will issue a mandamus and have your habous corpus!" And having continued in a like fashion for a minute or two she would bind up her papers in "red tape"—at least, tape that had once been red, and had followed her dirty fortunes for years—and either subside into the seat granted her beside the barristers or depart triumphant from court. No usher had dared exclaim, "Silence!" or send forth the hush of the cacking animal peculiar to that official. No barrister had nudged her under the fourth rib, as he might have done another, and would have done had she been fairer. And the learned judge, sitting patiently till the end, with a mid posspiration only rising on the tip of the nose to show that he was in any way put out, would then, as if nothing had cocurred, resume the thread of his learned judgmant, to be appealed against, perhaps, soon after. What the mystery is between hise Flight and the Bar no one can tell. She may have been the embodiment resume the thread of his learned judgment, to be appealed against, perhaps, soon after. What the mystery is between Miss Flight and the Bar me one cas tell. She may have been the embodiment of a peculiar wrong, and have appeared in the eyes of the bewigged as a sort of ghost threatening the evil-does with the shades. Perhaps she was pensioned merely out of some stray idea of benevolence. We scarcely thought of that in committee with the object of our comment, and yet to a certain extent it may be true, as she received from the right learned Middle Temple a sum of shillings per week which she added to a sum of shillings received from the right learned I naner Temple, and so she supported life. But why the learned of the law gave something for nothing and were afraid of and respectful to the little woman let no man inquire. The little woman's soul has, however, flitted, and we can say that, after all, the few young lawyers who know naught of her history will send after her whither she has gone a word of regret.—Court Journal.

THE FUNEBAL OF RUGHARD COBDEN.

THEY have laid the great sen of the Sussex yeoman to sleep on one of the lovelest hills of his lovely country. The sad ocremonial took place on Friday, April Sta. England his mounted for him as for one with whom even she has not many who can bear comparison; and she would willingly have had Richard Cobden lie in parison; and she would willingly have had Richard Cobden lie in the ancient abby of St. Peter, Wastinater, where she would have cherished his ashes as those of the country has ever produced." Grand the pure middle class of the country has ever produced." Grand the pure middle class of the country has ever produced." Grand the pure middle class of the country has ever produced." Grand the pure middle class of the country has ever produced." Grand into pure middle class of the country has ever produced. "Grand the pure middle class of the country has ever produced." Grand into the pure middle class of the country has ever produced." Grand into the pure middle class of the country has ever produced. "Grand his produced into dust, and in the same audit in which some unit of exist to the appeals to Mir, on, have bound him, even in death, to the appeals to Mir, on, have bound him, even in death, to the appeals to Mir, on have been more missed, could hardly have smitten one who would have been more regretted. Many who had hardly known him serve by reputation, came long distances to bow their brade over his grave, and when the special train, which the South-Western Riberton, and the produced him to the burying place, started from Waterioo at a sincert to ten colook, it bere statemen, orators, members of pure bodies, some private persons who knew the dead intimated and some who only admired him for the work that he dwill know, him had been and some who only admired him for the work that he dwill know, him had been and some who only admired him for the work that he dwill know, him had been and the produced him to the produced him to the produced him to the produced him to the produ

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"April 5, 1865."

"S. Oxon.

The rendezvous was at Cooking Causeway, about a mile from Midhurst, a mile from Dunford House, and half a mile from West Lavington Church. The party by train reached the Causeway through rural lanes, where the bright green buds were opening under the influence of a warm sun that would have done no discredit to an August day, and where they fronds of young fern were curling upwards to meet the balmy breath of spring. Soon after moon the funeral, under the direction of Mr. Garstin, of Welbecknoon the funeral, under the direction of Mr. Garstin, of Welbecknoon the funeral, under the direction of Mr. Garstin, of Welbecknoon the funeral, under the direction of Mr. Garstin, of Welbecknoon the funeral that the direction of Mr. Garstin, of Welbecknoon the funeral that the same of Mr. Condens it has pleased heaven to afflict her, and here it consisted of only a close hearse, without plumes, and feur mourning coaches containing Mr. Charles Cobden, brother of Mr. Cobden; Mr. Williams Sale, Manchester, and Mr. John Williams, Mrs. Cobden; Mr. Williams Sale, Manchester, and Mr. John Williams, Mrs. Cobden; Mr. Williams, Imp. Charles E. Kirk and Mr. W. Sale, jun. other relatives; Mr. Rhosdes, Mr. Fisher, sen., and Mr. Fisher, jun.

At Cocking had assembled a deputation of the inhabitants of Midhurst, all wearing crape, and here the procession was reconstituted in the following order:

The Undertaker and his Assistants. " April 5, 1865."

The Undertaker and his Assistants.
The Labourers on the Eetste.
The Deputation from Midburst.

THE HEARSE. Twelve Pallbearers. Four Mourning Coache Private Carriages. Members of Parlamen The Various Departation The Visitors.

The Visitom.

And so it proceeded along a pleasant road until it reached the gate of the churchyard, which is beautifully stunted on the crown of a well-planted knoth, whence, in whatover direction the eye is tursed, eas be seen some of the exquisite rolling and woody sense; for which Mid-Sussex is famed. The nest gate was carefully marded by some of the county police under Captain Montacture, citief constable, and here the coffie was removed from the large east placed on the bler, which caused a little delay, as if the body waited for a response to some such appeal as Wolsey's to the monks—

An old man, broken with the storms of State, Is come to lay his weary bones and Give him a little earth for charity."

"An old man, broken with the storms of State,

Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;

Give him a little earth for charity."

And then borne by the labourers, who almost worshipped their kind master, the coffin was taken to the church porch. Motars W. E Gladstone, M.P., J. Bright, M.P., C. P. Villiers, M.P., M. Glison, M.P., H. Ashurst, T. Bazley, M.P., A. W. Paulton, T. Potter, J. Thomasson, son., G. Wilson, W. Evans, and George Moffatt, all wearing crape armlets and hat bands, being pall-bearers. It was received at the carved oak porch by the Rev. James Currie, M. A., of University College, Oxford, vicar of West Lavington; the Rev. Walter Francis Eigle, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, assistant curate of West Lavington; and the fiew Caleb Collins, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Stodhams and Heyshot, near Midhurst, whose church Mr. Cobden was in the habit, when at home, of attending. These clergy in their surplices, hoeds, and black stoles, preceded the coffin to the chancel, secompassed by several other clergymen of the neighbeurhood in their collegists gowns.

The church, to which many a visit will now be paid, since in its God's-acre rests all that could die of Richard Cobden, is a small structure in the early English style, an engraving of which will be found on our front page, and capable of holding perhaps 300 persons. The open soats are of unpolished oak; there is an oak pulpit on the north side of the chancel arch; a font of Petworth marble and Caen stone is placed near the west end; there is an oak pulpit on the north side of the chancel arch; a font of Petworth marble and Caen stone is placed in the choir, the floor of which is laid with the nave is of Petworth marble, with wrought-iron gates in the middle. Some of the stone carving about the pillars and the brackets is very beantiful, representing the ferns of the district. Oaken sails are placed in the choir, the floor of which is laid with encansife tiles. The roof is of open oak, and the simple reredos is composed of inlaid

M.P., Died 2nd of April, 1865, Aged 60 Years;

Died 2nd of April, 1865,

Aged 60 Years;

and over which fell in heavy folds the pails of black valvet bordered with white silk. The Rev it. Colina read the glorious lesson that tails the sorrowing ones te their comfort of the joys that are laid up for those who, like Bichard Oobden, remain faithful unto death. And when the last consoling words had died away, those present hastened into the churchyard, where, a on a terrace at the south-east corner of the church yawned the vault. Around it was a space reserved for the more distinguished visitors. Every head was bared as the to coffin, at the foot of which some loving hand had placed a bunch of spring flowers, was borne to its last resting place. Once more did Mr. Currie read words of comfort; but when the coffin was lowered to the vault, and when the clergyman, himself deeply touched, dropped the gravel upon the coffin at the words, "Earth to earth, ashes to sakes, dust to dust," one at least among the mourners—one for twenty years the trusted friend of Mr. Cobden—the hon. member for Birmingham, broke down and wept sorely. We have seen many grander funerals than this in the lovely Sussex churchyard, but none at which there appeared to be a more unaffected grief, for great men and poor women, like the servants who had followed the hearse from Dunford House, were here equally with wet cheeks, and red eyes, and sobbing breasts. Some who schooled themselves into an appearance of stoicism, were yet trembling with the upheaving of their emotion. But there was also present in many hearts a deep affection for him whom we shall see no more on earth, and who in a long political sand who for surest friendship, the majority of those with whom he was brought into social contact.

And soon it was all over. The last werds were spoken; the last bleasing invoked; the last lingering look taken at the coffin, and then they turned away, those 2,000 people, teeling that they had left behind them the body of one who had been enabled, in the words of Gray's "Biegy"—

"The applante of

"Th' applants of list'ning senates to command,
The threats of pain and rain to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read his history in a nation's eyes."

And read his history in a nation's eyes."

Then some to Dunford, to console the bereaved; some to Midhurst, to take rail for Lendon; some to thair neighbouring homes, to think of him whom they had lost; and in half an hour none were left with the remains of Richard Cobden, on whose coffin at the last moment several wreaths of flowers were thrown, save the gravedigger and his assistants. But vanited up in that Sussex tomb is many a fervent blessing upon the Sussex yeoman's son, who declined the dignities of State, and went to his grave untitled, but not nawept; undecorated, but mourned for as a benefactor by thousands who never saw his placid face, or his kindly smile, or the beaming of his mind-lit eyes.

Mr. Oobden has left a widow and five daughters to lament his loss. Dunford House, of which we give a abstehou our first page, was presented to Mr. Cobden by his friends and many admirers.

nected. Among those he so visited was Mr. John Lewis, of 101, Oxford-street. Mr. Lewis conserved a liking for the young man, on account of the smart and business-like manner in which he used to come to his house and imaneed whatever he had to do, and often gave him a few kind words. One day young Cobden came to him, and with some heatistic Mr. Lewis from the heat to do, and to him, and with some heatistic, had heard of a business mean in a south of the smart and business-like manner in which he are two came to his house and the himself, had heard of a business mean in the commades, young men like himself, had heard of a business mean it was a first of the smart and business like a second man and the first of the smart and the smart an

ness in question, having heard favorrably of the trio, agreed to let them have it for Mr. Cobden's £500 Would Mr. Lewis still let him have the money? Mr. Lewis very kindly complied, and the three shortly after began the world together. The £500 was speedily repaid; and, after a very few years, one and then another of the partners drew out of the business with a handsome fortune, and Biohard Cobden came to be what he was. The foregoing particulars were related to the writer by Mr. Lewis, who retired from business about twenty-five years ago, and subsequently died in Madeira."

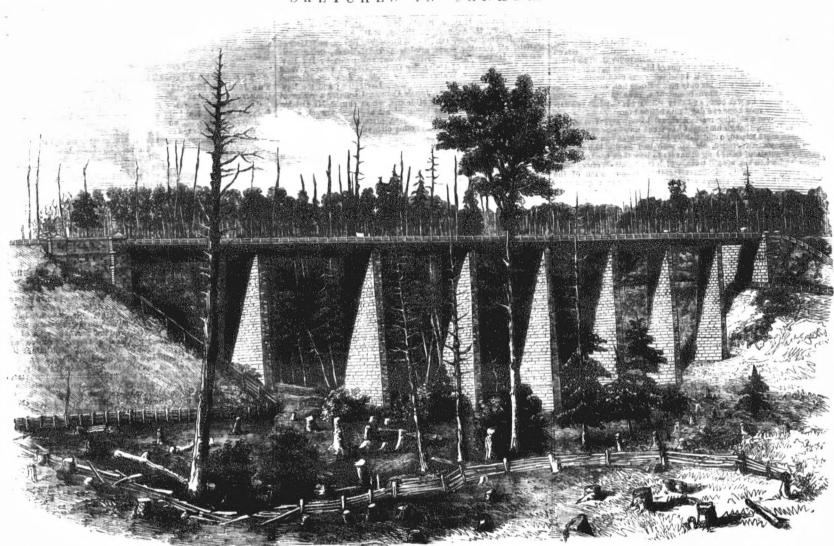
and Hibhard Cobden come to the white he was. The foregoing pattendars were related to the writer by Mr. Lawis, who related from business shout trenty-five years ago, and subsequently died in Maddra.

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

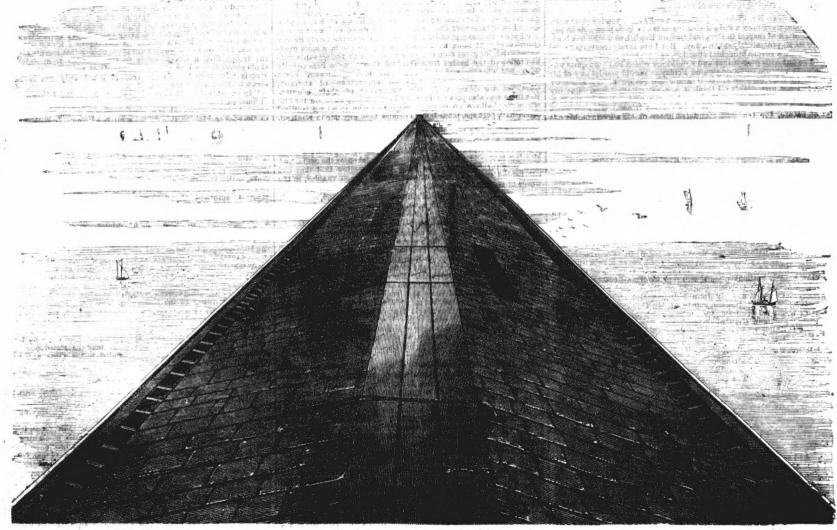
The Autrolian News of Pahrusy 23rd contains the following pattendaries of the recent engagement at Wangasuni :—

"Early in the moralog an aiarm was given in the torn that the road party at Kail with abon attacked, and that has a store out one hore without a saddle, and with nothing on but their night shirts, and a little later in the moralog Mr. Mona Rese arrived, and gave a mora minure detail of the ofcrountaines. It appears the control of the store might enable the who were waiting till the advance of the store might enable the who were waiting till the advance of the store might enable the who were waiting till the dayance of the store might enable the who were waiting till the advance of the store might enable the who were waiting till the advance of the store might enable the who were waiting till the advance of the store might enable the who were waiting till the advance of the store might enable the who were waiting till the advance of the store might enable the who were waiting till the advance of the store of the st

SKETCHES IN CANADA.



CREDIT VIADUCT, ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. (See page 693.)



ROOF OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, ON THE ST. LAWRENCE. (See page 693.)

SKETOHES IN CANADA. THE VICTORIA TUBU-

ON THE CONTINENT. HOLYNWEEK



There are twenty-five openings, 242 feet each; the centre one is 330 feet; the weight of each span is 644 tons.



EASTER WEEK AT TOULON -BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN. (See page 696.)

GREAT NUMBER OF

GREAT NUMBER OF DOWN BELLS.

No. 37, now publishing, contains the following extraordinary features of interesting the principle of an entitely now and ordered that the, by the author of "The Observe" and centitely NOMANS PAITLE;

OR, MIGHT AGAINST MIGHT.

Continuation of the new and immensely popular nevel, by Elea Winstanley, of the

HOME ANGEL stanley, of the

HOME ANGEL.

A New Tale, founded on an popular German legend of FAUS B;
with an Illustration from Schaffer's co. brated picture.

A GBAND FANTASIA FOR THE PIANOFORTE, embracing meat if the popular pieces, including THE SOLDIERS' CHORUS," from Gound's celebrated Opera of

emericing most it has popular received from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "FAUST,"
pricted in colour, and composed expressly for BOW BELLS by the co'ebraied French Profess'r. WALTER BOULVIN.
braied French Profess'r. WALTER BOULVIN.

BOYAL PALAGE PAIN OF SPAIN,
and a view of the
BOYAL PALAGE AT MADBID,
will also be presented with this Number, being the third of a series of
Coloured Portraie of the
COBJWED SOVEREIGNS OF THE WORLD
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Price, with Supplement and Prictures, the Coloured Piotures; but our sub-pletures, i.d. compulsor o take the Coloured Piotures; but our sub-scripers are requested to observe, when complete, they will form a most value o a duser, collection of Pictures. Order the N ... er without delay.

REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY.

No. 880, Price One Penny, now publishing, contains:-THE BUOCANEERS; OR, THE HIDDEN TREASURE. GUYS FOLLY; OR, THE SECRET OF THOMNTON

THE MANCHESTER MECHANIOS' INSTITUTION. THE CHAMBER OF DEATH; OR, THE FATAL LOVE.

And the following Complete Stories, &a:—
The Mysterious Lights—"Grave" (Poem)—Life in the Grave—Miscelneous—wit and Humour—Chess—Practical Beceipts—Notices to Oprrespondents, &c., &c. London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

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THE ILLUSTRATED.

No. 111, Price One Halfpenny, now publishing, contains:—
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

By LADY CLARA CAVARDIEN.

A VILLA NEAR PALERMO. RAPHAEL. By A. DE LAMARTINE

A Lover's Song (Foem)—The Magician's Visitor—G'e.nings and Gatherings—Olippings from "Punch," and "Fav." &3., &3. London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WENE. e. W. L. B. AWSTVREBARTER P. M. 4 39 Easter Term begins 6 18 6 44 7 12 7 46 8 25 9 8 9 47 10 25 Oambridge Term begins 9 47 Moon's Changes.—Last quarter, 18th, 11h. 20m pm.

Sunday Lessons Exod. 12; Rom. 6.

Exod 14; Acts 2 to v 22.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EASTER SUNDAY.—This festival, supposed to have been first celebrated about AD. 68, was decreed by the Council of Arles in 314, to be celebrated by all churches, and confirmed by the Council of Nice, in 325. The old custom of esting "tany puddings" at Easter was originally symbolical of the bitter herbs in use among the Jews at this season.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information

TO OUR NUSCRIBERS.— THE PERMY ILLUSTRATED WEERLY NEWS and REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may remits a subscription of 3a, 3d, to Mr. John Erges as the Office 313,

remain a subscription of 3a, 3d, to Mr. John Light as the Office 313, Strand
PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—All lefters to be addressed to Mr. John Dicks, 313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the PENNY LLUSTRATED WERKLY NEWS from newsyenders, or agents, may forward the amount for a singe number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. Dicks, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's Subscription to 2a, 2d, for the Stanger Edition. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent miscarriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be included by the journal being sent in a time wrapper. Receipt estamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

FRILK.—The great writer at datesmap, Sir James Macintoch, died on May 30th, 1812, from the effects of a small hone of a fowl, which had unfortunately lodged in his turvat.

R. O. P.—The port of London commences at Gravesond, and extends to London-bridge.

Housawire.—To fest whether there is slum in the bread, the most simple method is to soak a slice in water. Stond it swell rapicly and considerably there is no alum, as alum hardens the glaten or wheat and renders it less so this.

The first Ant for laying an excise morn gin was passed in 1736.

.uble. --The first Aut for laying an excise upon gin was passed in 1786. ss was 5s. per gallon, and every selier was required to take out PUBLICAN.—The first Advisor, and every sellor was required.

The excise was 5s, per gallon, and every sellor was required.

A license, and the term, "In spite of his teeth," a rose from King Curar.—The origin of the term, "In spite of his teeth," a rose from King Curar.—The origin of the term, "In spite of his teeth," a rose from King John having once demanded of a certain Jew tent thousand marks, on John having once demanded one of the Irraelue's teeth to be drawn daily least seven, and then paid the required

refusal of which he ordered one of the faracture tach to be drawn daily until he comecuted. The Jew lost seven, and then paid the required sum. Hence the phrase.

Twankar.—Tos, when first used in this country in 1660, was sixty shillings per pound.

TRANKAY.—Tea, when first used in this country in 1660, was sixty shillings per pound.

B. W.—The recent explorations at Vancouver's Island speak favourably of the new discoveries of gold, copper, each ironatone, &c.

A Syncourse —At the present time we doubt if a man, his wife, and family would be taken out free to Anokland. The passage money for adults is from £18 to £16; thidren under twelve, half-bries; talents under one year, free. Land may be purchased at from £6, to £1 per acre; but to men of good character, used to farming, free grants are made according to the number in family. You can obtain any further information by explying to Willia, Gann, and Co. siew Zealand Offices, Orosby iquare Bishopegate.

Fitterant.—Nearly every description of food in Australia is now comparatively cheep; in many things cheeper to an in England, while wages are higher. At Melbourne, in Januar, last, best was selling at 4d, and 54, per 1b; mutton, 3d to 5d; prin, 6c to 9d.; buiter, 9d to 1s.; cheese, 8d. to 10d.; bread, 4lb. loaf, 9d. to 11d.; dour, 2ls. per 100lbz.; tea, 2e. 6d to 2e. 9d. per 1b.

Mona.—No. The Isle of Man was sold to the crown for £7,000, by the Duke of Athel, who obtained it by inheritance from the Earl of Derby. B. T. C.—You will doubtless get the information you require by applying to the Secretary of the Institute of Actuaries, 12, St. James-square, London.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS. SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABBOAD

THE American mail brings us tidings of much bloodshed; but that is all. Thousands of human lives have been sacrificed, but neither combatant has gained any perceptible advantage over the other. Earthworks have been taken only to be retaken by the original possessor; and trenches have been traversed with no other result than that of filling them with slain and wounded soldiers, This is as nearly as possible the epiteme of the recent engagement in front of Petersburg. The Confederates were the aggressors; but, though a temporary success rewarded their efforts, the prize for which they strove eluded their grasp. The accounts furnished by the rival generals vary in matters of detail, and in the by the rival generals vary in matters of detail, and in the respective losses of their troops; but in the result of the engagement they virtually coincide. On the morning of Saturday, the 25th of March, three divisions of Confederate infantry, under the command of General Gordon, issued from the entrenched position covering the approaches to Petersburg from the north-east, and attacked Fort Steadman, an advanced post of the Federal lines. The troops garrisoning the fort appear to have been taken by surprise, for they were almost immediately overpowered, the fort captured for they were almost immediately overpowered, the fort captured, and its guns turned upon the Federal entreachments. According to General Lee's report, this success gave to the Confederates nine guns, eight mortars, and about five hundred prisoners, including a brigadier-general and several officers. Two strempts are stated by Lee to have been made by the Federals to regain the fort, which were repulsed; but at a later period the Confederate commander inchief admits that, as the Federal werks in the rear of the fort could not have been taken without entailing too great a sacrifice the Confederates were compelled to withdraw to their original the Confederates were compelled to withdraw to their original position, after having disabled the gues which they had captured, but which they were unable to remove. According to the Northern version, the Confederate attack was general along the Federal line, and except at Fort Steadman the assailants were repulsed with slaughter. If this recent is to be accorded the average of this reduct be account is to te accepted, the evacuation of this redoubt by the Confederates was not so voluntary as represented by General Reinforcements from the Federal army having reached the scene of conflict, Fort Steadman, according to the Northern account, was recaptured by a successful assault. The Confederates were driven back to their lines with considerable loss, and the guns of the fort were found uninjured. Pursuing their advantage, the Federals in turn assailed the Confederate lines, effected a lodgment in the advanced entrenchments, and finally maintained their position there, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of the Confederates to dislodge them. The ergagement lasted from break of day till nightfall, and as the Federals entimate their loss at two thousand and that of their opponents at three thousand, exclusive of prisoners, we shall not probably be far wrong in concluding that no less than five thousand soldiers, including Federals and Confederates, were placed hors de combat.

THE unsatisfactory intelligence from New Zealand that war has recommenced may express the truth, but not the entire truth. The fact is that, so far as the natives are concerned, the war has never really been at an end. It may be true that the Maoris may not have been continuously engaged in fighting with us, but when they ceased to use their arms-we will not say laid them downfor a season, it was only a delay intended as a breathing time. There is not the least utility in affecting to shut one's eyes to the real character of the policy which the Maoris are pursuing Indeed, they have revealed the true state of the case to us. They have told us plainly that their hostility to the foreigner is im-mortal and unchangeable, and will continue "for ever, for ever, for ever." This, it will be remembered, is a literal translation of for ever." This, it will be remembered, is a hieral translation of their own emphatic monosyllable, "Ake, ake, ake." It is an amiable error to suppose that in the land question, or the road question, or the question of steamers on the rivers, or any other question, is to be sought the cause of the war. Such ques-tions are very much like that of the greased cartridges with reference to the Indian mutiny. They may be the occasion of some ence to the industrial fresh outbreak of hostility, as when the Maoris attacked and murdered some of our people whom they caught labouring upon the public works, but the real causes of the war they are waging, and always will wage against us, lie far deeper than such matters of detail as these. The real fact is that the natives will not, if they can help it tolerate the presence of the foreigner amongst them at all. One of their last exploits seems to have assumed the form of an one of their stackment under the command of Brigadier Wall, at a place exited Ovaita Ros. The troops, taken unawares, are stated to have been somewhat roughly handled, but were rallied by the efforts of their officers. The loss they sustained is estimated at thirteen killed, and thirty-three wounded. Another test they had performed, prior to the despatch of the last mail, was the murder and decapitation of Mr. Hewitt, a member of the Provincial Council. These are but the last two of a long series of incidents, stretching back for years, and which show what the ter feeling of the Maoris towards the white man really is. What they want is the absence of the foreigner, and they are determined to try if they cannot exterminate him, or drive him out. When, therefore, we are told that the rebel leader, William Thompson, is reported to have delivered himself up to General Carey, we cannot think it signifies much whether he has really done so or not. He and the other chiefs of the insurrection are merely the creatures of it, not the cause. It was not they who produced the movement against foreigners, but the movement against foreigners which pro dubed them as its agents and its spokesmen. There is a widespread feeling against the immigration of strangers, and of that feeling the war waged against us is but the external manifestation. It is as well that we should look at the facts as they are, without attempting to deceive ourselves by dissembling their real character.

The Court.

Their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales left the Bishopsgate Terminus of the Great Eastern Railway for Sandringham on Saturday. At the station they were received by the chairman (Mr. J. Goodson), Colonel Palmer and Mr. L. Simpson, directors, Mr. J. B Owen, secretary. Colonel Palmer and Mr. Simpson came down with the train, the engine of which was driven by Mr. Bitson, the district engineer. Their royal highnesses travelled in the beautiful saloon carriage recently built for them. They were accompanied by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Colonel Grey, the Earl and Countess de Grey and Ripon, and the Bishop of Oxford. The infant prince Albert Victor was also in the train in the care of his nurse. At Wolferton carriages which were in waiting took the distinguished party on to Sandringham. The day was beautifully fine.

We understand (says the Kelso Mail) that their Royal Highnesses

We understand (says the Kelso Mail) that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales intend to honour the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe with a visit at Floors Castle in the ensuing antumn. The time has not yet been definitely fixed, but we believe the visit will take place either in September or October.

On Friday evening her Majesty gave a juvenile party at Windsor Castle in honour of the birthday of his royal highness Prince Leopold, when an entertainment for the amusement of the youthful company, among whom were Prince Leopold, the royal princesses, and the children of General Grey and other officers of her Majesty's household, was given by Messrs. Carpenter and Westley in the Presence Chamber of the State apartments, which had been fitted up for the purpose. The entertainment consisted of a series of dissolving views and phantasmagories, accompanied by planoforte music, and was evidently greatly enjoyed by the juvenile visitors. The evening's entertainment concluded with a series of comic sketches, including the "Ratcatcher" (a very amusing subject), "A Mushroom," ing's entertainment concluded with a series of comic sketches, including the "Ratcatcher" (a very amusing subject), "A Mushroom," "A Greedy Pig," which latter excited a deal of mirth; finally terminating with artificial firewarks and chromotrope, very beautifully designed.—Court Paper.

General Rews.

"You would hardly believe," says a Paris letter in the Salut Public of Lyons, "that a man who cannot read has been chosen somewhere as Minister of Public Instruction. That is impossible, you will probably say, unless it is in Japan; and even there! Pardon, the fact is true, and the phenomenon has taken place in Europe. You may remember that the ambassador of the Sublime Porte has been recalled. This diplomatic movement gave rise to some changes in the Turkish Cabinet, in consequence of which the Sultan chose for the above-mentioned department Nevrez-Pasha, a man whe really cannot read."

It is reported from Malta that shocks of earthquake have been lately felt at Corfu. It is said that a mountain near Arta has thrown out smoke and flame. It is also reported that a village in the neighbourhood has been destroyed, with two or three hundred of its inhabitants.

It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli and the Ponagara variants.

the neighbourhood has been destroyed, with awo or three mindred its inhabitants.

It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli and the Pope are preparing to publish all the autograph letters of Napileon III to Plus IX, wherein the Emperor guarantees and assures to the Pope the possession of the postifical dominions.

At the Salford Quarter Sessions, it was reported to the magistrates that the sentence on William Hamilton, condemned to death at the last Manchester assizes for the murder of a beenhouse-keeper, had been commuted to penal servitude for life.

In the parish of Keymer, not far from Hayward's-heath Station, on Sunday, a man named Hobden, aged seventy-three, a farm labourer, made a savage attack on his wife, aged seventy, and afterwards drowned himself. On Sunday morning a neighbour, a widow, who resides close by with her two boys, was alarmed by the screaming of the wife and the sound of heavy blows. Shiran into the house, where she found the old man savagely attacking his wife with a sharp and heavy handbill. The woman was covered with blood,

wards drowned himself. On Sunday morning a neighbour, a widow, who resides close by with her two boys, was alarmed by the screaming of the wife and the sound of heavy blows. Shirn into the house, where she found the old man savagely attacking his wife with a sharp and heavy handbill. The woman was covered with blood, and endeavoured to ward off the blows as she lay en the floor. The widow, with the assistance of her boys, dragged the woman out of his reach, and he left the house, declaring he would drown himself. The widow followed him and induced him to return, when she had the address to lock him into a room and give the alarm. But armed with the handbill he forced out the casement and jumped out of the window. He made his way to a mill-pond, into which he plunged head foremost with such force that his head was buried in the mud. He was quite dead whon got out. Mr. Tiley, surgeon, of Burgess-hill, was sent for and attended the old woman, who was most seriously wounded. Her under jaw was fractured, her tongue cut asunder, and her left hand very nearly severed at the wrist.

Sir John Guers, whose death took place on the 1st instant, was the senior general of the army, and that position is now occupied by General Richard Pigot, colonel of the 4th Draggon Guards, who, though a year longer in the service than Sir John Guise, stood next below him in the list. Sir John entered the army in November, 1794, and General Pigot in September, 1793. But the officer with the longest period of service is General Cosmo Gordon, who became a soldier so far back as December, 1792, and has been, therefore, more than seventy-two years connected with the profession. The deaths of General Helier Touzel and Sir John Guise reduce the number of officers whose first commissions date in the last century it exactly a soore. As we make out, they stand as follows, according to the year of their jeining the army:—Generals Cosmo Gordon, the second of General Bir John Fitzgerald, 1793; Field-Marshals Sir Edward Blakeney and Lord Gough, and Gene

A Family Drownen at Gaythorn.—Early on Sunday morning a most melanoboly event took place at Gaythorn, which resulted in the death of three persons. A few minutes after twelve o'clock oh Saytday night, a lock-keeper on the Rochdale Oanal, Gaythorn, named Thomas Hodgson, heard a scream like that of a woman. Having gone to bed, he rose, and dressing himself as quickly as he could, went along the bank of the canal towards the spot where he thought the sound had come from. In the water and near the bank, he found the body of a female child, apparently about two years of age. So soon as he had dragged the body to the bank, and found that it was quite lifeless, he sought the assistance of a policeman. They together examined the spot, and soon found floating on the canal a woman's bonnet. The canal was then dragged, and soon another body was found, evidently that of the owner of the bonnet. The spons also was quite dead. About twe o'clock on Sunday morning it was rumoured that a man was missing from a boat then on the canal. About the same spot whence the scream had graceded was found a third body, which has been identified as that of Willism Pendlebury, of Leigh, who owned the boat from which he had been missing "There is strong reason for believing that a double attempt to rescue one had resulted in the death of the three persons, inasmuch as the hand of the man, when his body was recovered, grasped the shawl of the unfortunate woman, his wife, who attempted, it may be, the rescue of the child that had fallan red, grasped the shawl of the unfortunate woman, his recovered, grasper the sawn of the dulid that had fallen into the water. The woman and child were poorly clad, and the pockets of the husband contained a tobscoo-box and 7_2 d.

Dominio.

BETTING AT THE NEW TATTERSALI'S.

MONDAY.

One of the most familiar and storectyped phrases of the racing world has lost its chief significance. We have ne longer to detail doings at "The Oorner," as Tattersall's was formerly styled, and, as such, has become literally a household word throughout sporting Europe. Parons of the sport and speculators will perhaps continue to style their grand rends zvous "The Oorner," but it can no longer claim the designation except by a fashlon. Thursday last witnessed the last meeting in the old room behind St. George's Hospital, and the betting world finally migrased to-day to the new head-quariers at Knightsbridge. Messrs. Tattersall's elequent harangues on the meris of blood stock, and their professional expatiations on hunters, "up to great weight," or of an animal "perfectly sound," and that has "carried a lady," will be heard no more in the old yard. During the centrary that has all but elapted since the wonderful establishment at Hyde-park was originated sport and sporting men have undergone marvellous changes. Thousands and thousands of pounds are now betted on events which formerly kid to the outlay of hundreds, fitties, or even more modest sums. Accommediation for a few noblemen and gentlemen devoted to the national sport was provided in a small camber at the Corner in years long gone by, but now the increasing ranks of the bookmakers and followers of the turf rendered it necessary that is a garment large enough for a senate or other state assembly should be provided. The Subscriptin.-room is really a beautiful onsmost, spleadidig decorated, and with its handome tea-slated flooring contasted strangely with the old, unpretending room, which its gridly boards and variabled walls. Members of a conservative turn of mind pretended that they preferred "the Corner," but, it so, it must have been entirely from associations, and not from judgmans or tasts. Broting men are about the most difficult class in the world to please, and therefore it was searcely matter for myrite tha

these outsiders bot heavily with the members of the room, and we have no doubt that they now suffer much inconvented from the alteration.

The settling on the past Northampton meeting was a very lassy, one, notwithstanding the easing which the Victoria Club mast have afforded in the early part of the day. Money, however, was plentitul, and all seemed to go amoothly. Speculation did not take a wide range, the favourites for the Guineas, and one or two animals for the handicaps, being principally inquired after. For the City and Suburban Grinder was very firm at 8 to 1 taken, and a fresh name was introduced in Perfuner, in Drewitt's stable, who was supported freely at 20 to 1, 10) to 6 being the highest offer at the finish. So many conflicting rumours have been circulated from time to time about Breadabbase for the Two Thousand, that the public only wanted to know whether or not the horse was backed for good money in order to set their minds at rest. The "dara" horse was supported in such good quarters to-day that it is reasonable to suppose his ingenuous young owner has at last determined to throw down the gauntlet to the favourite. 7 to 4 was taken about Liddington (in one bet to £500), but the steady demand for Breadalbane somewhat affected his position, and those odds were freely effered to the fluish, Mr. Chaplin's horse having been supported at 7 to 2 and 100 to 30 alternately for upwards of £600. A commission was out in favour of La Toucques for the Chester Cap, for which she left off firm at 100 to 6, taxen to several hundred pounds. Breadalbane was quite as healthy for the Derby as for the Newmarket race, 6 to 1 to £200 having been accepted in one bet; Liddington also having been entrusted with £100 at the same price; each having left off at 11 to 2 offered. Chattanooga was decidedly "gone," and Ariel and Rifle were knocked still further beyond all hope of retrieving their positions. The remainder of the transactions will be found fully detailed in the subjoined list of chosing prices:—

prices:—
OITT AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—10 to 1 aget Marquis of Hastings's Grinder (*); 100 to 12 aget Mr. W. Day's Mail Frain (off); 20 to 1 aget Mr. J. Kemp, jun's, Perfumer (*1); 50 to 1 aget Lord Bateman's Moulsey (*); 800 to 200 aget Grinder and Mail

(off); 20 to 1 agst Mr. J. Kemp, luns, Fertumer (11); 20 to 1 agst Lord Esteman's Moulsey (t); 800 to 200 agst Grinder and Mail Train (t).

Chester Cup.—16 to 1 on the field (off); 160 to 7 agst Mr. Mr. Merry's if by Saunterer—Mostissima (t); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Montgomery's La Toucques (t 1); 40 to 1 agst Lord Coventry's Thatestris (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Perry's Hollyfox (off).

Two Thousand —7 to 4 agst Mr. Merry's Hollyfox (off).

Two Thousand —7 to 4 agst Mr. Merry's Liddington (t and off); 7 to 2 agst Mr. H. Chaplin's Breatalbane (t f); 16 to 1 agst Sir J. Hawley's Bedminster (t); 16 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Chattanoogs (off); 33 to 1 agst Lord Grasgow's Hide (off).

DEBRY.—11 to 2 agst Mr. Merry's Liddington (t and off); 6 to 1 agst Mr. H. Chaplin's Breadalbane (t freely); 17 to 2 agst Marquis of Hawley's Bedminster (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Zambesi (t); 22 to 1 agst Mr. Mackenzie's Oppressor (t freely); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Wild Charley (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. T. Wadlow's Christmas Carol (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Chattanoogs (off); 50 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Grappler (t); 50 to 1 agst Captain Wnite's Joker (t); 50 to 1 agst Lord Urnam's Ariel (off); 65 to 1 agst Lord Chagow's Rifls (off); 1,000 to 5 agst Mr. Naylor's Congress (off); 70 to 40 agst Liddington being 1st, 2ad, or 3rd (t); 70 to 40 agst Breadalbane being 1st, 2ad, or 3rd (t); 70 to 30 agst The Duke being 1st, 2ad, or 3rd (t); 70 to 30 agst The Duke

Scientific Ancements and Parsers.—We recommend our readers who require any Electrical, Galvanic Chemical and other apparatus to apply to W. Faulkner, operative chemics, 40, Endell-street Long Acre, W.C., on same also as the Esta. The sewly invested Hagasto-Electric Coll, which requires fistince sold nor battery, and is both useful for amusements, and particularly recommended in all cases of disease were Galvanism to useful, in sold at \$28 to 51s. It is very porceble and is flight in a nest makeguary case. Other Colls with Estery and dandes, complet from 17. 46. to 50s. The San Light or M. guesium Wire, manufactured by W. Faulkner, possesses San Light or M. guesium Wire, manufactured by W. Faulkner, possesses unneaus brilltancy. It is sold at 3d. and 41. per 10st, sent free by post on recopt of a stamped envelope. A large apprending of seconds hand Camera Lenses, Magic Linterns, and Electrical Apparatus and Esteries of every description. The greatest novelty of the day is the Centrifugal Steam Esgue, made of glass. It is prettify fitted up as an ornament, it is filled with perfume or water, and heat being applied, it works with great rapidity, and diffuses its perfume in any place, price 2s. 6d. or packed 3s. 6d.—[.d.dvertisc-great.]

ESCAPE FROM AN ENGLISH CONVENT.

Cossiderate commotion was cossioned at Chelmeford on Morday, owing to a rumour that a young woman had escaped from New Hait under extraordinary drecuments and the common of the control of the contro

"Now Hall, April 5.

"Now Hall, April 5.

"Sir,—The paragraph which appears in a paper of this day requires an answer. That answer is best given by relating the facts of the case. Ann Mein, or Mahan, or Lucy, as we called her (having another servant called Ann), came unexpectedly to the convent to offer herself for a lay sister on Sunday, the 15th of last May. Being in want of a servant, and compassionating her state, she was promised to be received as such (a servant), and enter in that caparotisy July 1th. Those who know the New Hall community will be lot to charge them with unkindness, much less with orusity. Ann was evidently unfit for a lay sister, and nearly all the sisters thought so, her conduct being very unsatisfactory in many respects. Fime produced but little enange for the better, and when she became aware that can be applied to her conduct broke out. A new dress and a pair of soots had been bought for ner, as we intended to dismiss her this week, but an unforeseen cocurrence occasioned her sudden exit on Sunday morning. Previous to this time several things had been missed and could not be accounted for. A suspicion fell on Ann Mein, because she herself had meationed that her former mistress had accused her of thest. On lagt Saturday a box near her bedroom was found despoiled of its contents. She was mildly informed of the circumstance, and asked if she would allow her box to be looked at, which would acquit her, if not critive. Whe passionately refused. but after going un-stairs for some "New Hall, April 5. was middly informed of the circumstance, and asked if she would allow her box to be looked at, which would acquit her, if not guilty. She passionately refused, but after going up-stairs for some guilty. She passionately refused, but after going up-stairs for some time she called the nun who had spoken to her and said that she would show her the contents of her box. She did so, and there was nothing but what belonged to her. The nun, Sister Mary was nothing but what belonged to her. The nun, Sister Mary Stantslaus, afterwards went up by herself, while Ann was absent, Stantslaus, atterwards went up by herself, while Ann was absent, and, searching in an adjoining room, found under the bedding and, searching in an adjoining room, found under the bedding tuebody sleeps there at present) a large parcel, tied up in the sheets and in the search of Ann's bed. There were not only the articles that had taken off Ann's bed. There were not only the articles that had been missed, but many others which she had prepared to take with her; new purple surge, out into a petitions, the covering of a straw bed, turned into kitchen aprons, and a nice new cloth clock, with the collar cut off, &c. Finding on her return up-stairs that these things had been found and taken away (she had been seen to

put them under the bed by some of the little girls of the school who were in the next room), she took other measures to repair her loss; she was heard walking about all night, and from several trunks in a spare-room above she collected a large bundle of clothes, which she enclosed in green baize. From the window of another room, by the help of a rope, she first let down two feather beds, and then harself, and bundle upon the first roof of a building, about i think six or seven feet below the window she left, and having thrown down her bundle, which has displaced the bar of an troe gate beneath, she drew herself up again by the rope, and quietly left the house, about five o'clock a m, having been seen by Sister Cloofar to cross the court-yard at that time, and, I believe, also by a man who was then going to milk.

the court-yard at that time, and, I believe, also by a man who was then going to milk.

"Ann Mein has acknowledged that she was once looked up on a charge of their. Such are the facts which I deem it my duty to send you respecting this unpleasant affair, trusting to your sense of justice to admit this explanation of the conduct of the unfortunate, or I should rather say wicked, perhaps insane, Ann Mahan.

"I enclose a list of the articles which are missing, which it will not be necessary to print. I have omitted to notice one statement of hers which should be answered. She said she had no wages. She did not wait to ask for them, but £5 had been spent on her dress, and she took 13s from the apartment of the porteress, with which she paid her journey to London, as I suppose.

"I wrote to request an interview with Major Skinuer early on Monday morning, when I first heard of the remours in Obelmsford; he was unable to come till this morning, when, after investigating the case, he kindly promised to testify to the statement of facts."

"A. M. BLOUNT, Prioress."

"A. M. BLOURT, Prioress." "I certify to the correctness of the above statement which we sade before me at New Hall this 5th day of April, 1865.
"Sam. J. Skirsker Major R.A."

"SAM J. SKINNER Major R A."

"The following is the list of the stolen articles referred to:—A black stuff dress, almost plain; a black drawn silk bonnet, a black net voil, a black silk mantle, a drab coloured stuff dress, a erinoline, a pair of boots, a stuff dress, black and white check; a light coloured striped shirt, two flamel petticos's, a pair of kild boots, a pair of white satin shoes, two plain night-dresses, marked 'Mary fürke;' a black silk hair net, a figured black net veil, a white flamel dressing-gown, a large knitted lamb's-wool shawi, a long black cloth cloak, which she wore when she went away."

GOOD FRIDAY.

RUBBNS'S "DESCENT FROM THE CROSS."

EASTER has again come round; and our readers, while celebrating with due devotion a season kept holy throughout Christendom in memory of the Saviour's Orucifixion, will regard, we hope, with satisfaction the engraving on the preceding page from that world-renowned picture by Rubenia displayed in the Cathedral of Antwerp, and known as the "Descent from the Cross." Perhaps no subject could be named more appropriate to the occasion.

From the earliest period of the Christian era, this solemn fast was celebrated under the name of "Holy Friday." Our Saxon fore-is-hers called it "Long Friday," in allusion to the length of the offices and fastings. The term "Good" is of more recent origin, and was, we believe adopted by the Church of England to express the blessed results of the solemn event celebrated.

In Eomai Cathelle countries "Good Friday" is kept with great pomp. In 18. Peter's, at Rome, the hundred lamps that burn over the Apocities tomb are extinguished; and a supendous cross of light is seen suspended from the dome between the alter and the nave. This exhibition is supposed to have originated in the sub-lime imagination of Michael Angelo, and the effect of it is to shed over the edifice a soft and pleasing lustra.

On board vess-is belonging to Catholic countries, a singular method is resorted to by sailors to show their respect for Good Friday, and their horror of the traitor Judae. A human figure, stuffed with regs and dressed in old clothes, is hoisted about daybreak at the yard-arm er in the rigging, and there continues suspended till the setting of the sun, when it is taken down, abused in language more expressive than refined, torn to pieces, and cast into the sea.

THE Posts du Nord of S. Petersburgh, dated April 6, contains the following note:—"Different foreign journals publish reports, which are quite fallacious, alleging that the plague of Siberia had recently declared itself among the inhabitants of the province of Novgorod, and also at St. Petersburgh, depopulating in a very brief period a whole district (the district of Chanew), carrying off the physicians who had been despatched there, and spreading terror throughout the whole population of our capital. It is further throughout the whole population of our capital. It is further that the disease, to which, to calm the public agitation, we had given the name of 'typhoid affection,' had destroyed in a few days, not only almost all the patients in the hospital of Aboukhow, but that the whole staff of this establishment, both medical and administrative, had fallen victims to it, and that, in consequence of these facts, our Government had sent for the most celebrated physicians of France, Germany, and England in order to have the benefit of their counsels in such a terrible moment of public calsmity. In a German journal (the Wanderer, of the 28th March) we read intelligence of a still more absurd character falsely purporting to have been received from St. Petersburgh, according to which a number of the inhabition, the public of the Cross, and that this institution, together with the Municipal free Hospital, had fallen a prey to the fismes. The improbability, not to say complete absurdity, of all the above reports and other of a like acture, bruited abroad probably by some of our kind friende, and its call the patient of the consequence of the thoroughly active measures scopied by the administration of the hospitals, it will, in all probability, be no longer necessary te provide extra temporary accommodation for the slok."

Killed in A Ragged School.—The other evening, a boy about THE EPIDEMIC IN BUSSIA.

KILLED IN A RAGGED SCHOOL.—The other evening, a boy about eleven years of age, named Daniel O'Brien, lost his life in the ragged school, Pataley, under the following circumstances:—At the time when the boys employed at shoemaking left their work, three boys, named Thomas Knox, George McKinlay, and David Shepherd, the eldest fiteen years of age, ware seen by a girl to take hold of O'Brien and drag him into a back room. They there laid him on the floor, when Knox put his hand on his ness and mouth, and held him down while the others best him about the body with their caps. O'Brien struggled violently and uttered some faint and held him down while the others best him about the body with their caps. O'Brien struggled violently and uttered some faint screams while this was going on. A second girl, who was standing by, called on the assailants to desist, but instead of attending to her by, called on the assailants to desist, but instead of attending to her advice they shut the door, and contained to malurest their victim. The girl kicked at the door, and succeeded in getting it open. Shepherd had his hand on O'Brien's mouth. She pushed the boys off, and they at last rose and ran up stairs. The girls say that O'Brien, when his tormentors left him, shood up in the middle of the room and called out "Save me!" three times. One of them approached him, and he throw his arm round her neck, but presently his hold relaxed, and she laid him gently on the floor. He almost immediately afterwards gave one or two gasps and expired, O'Brien is said to have been a very inoffensive boy. HOLY WEEK IN TOULON AND THE VOGES.

EASTER week is celebrated in France with many peculiar religious ceremonies. At Toulon, it is customary on Palm Sunday for children, accompanied by their parents, to carry with them to high mass the present they have received from their friends in memory of the time. These presents, which usually consist of Easter cakes (ring-shaped), bonbons, candied oranges, and toys, are fastened to branches of palm and laurel, or, in default of these, to gilt sticks, which the little folks carry in procession up the body of the church. Seats are provided for the children immediately in front of the altar; and hang listened to a short and simple address from their pastor, they sing together an apprepriate hymn, and then kae lo receive his blessing. The palm boughs of the more for usate children are adorned, not with mere bonbons and toys only, but with costly presents. On the other hand, some little children are seen with a simple branch of laurel or a barren switch, from which dengle a few gingerbread toys, or, perhaps, a dell. During the address of the priest, it is amusing to watch the various expressions on the faces of the little one. The poorer children painfully eye the richlyloaded boughs of their a tear may be seen streaming down the cheek of some little one who has not yet learned hew to conceal the covetous desires of its kind.

With the poor of Toulon, Thursday in Holy Week is a great day. From early morning crowds of meanly-olad people fill the streets on their way to the various churches, on each side of the doors of which they range themselves in a double line, to solicit alms from the charitable as they pass in or out; and as the churches are open all day long, the poor have all the day to beg in.

Azong all the ceremonies performed during Easter, that of washing the feet of the poor is perhaps the most interesting, and never falls to attract large congregations. Twelve old men of good character are selected by the almoner and curates of the parish, who provide them with a uitable

vide them with suitable clothing for the occasion, and present to each a five franc piece and two loaves of bread. Before the ceremony they are served with a meal of bread, cheese and eggs, and a little wine. Formerly a dejenser a la jourchette was served to them, and they were walted on by the clergy; but this liberal entertainment made the hearts of the by the clergy; but this liberal entertainment made are near so old men so gay, that often on their arrival at the cathedral they found

PALM SUNDAY AT TOULON.

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PALM sunday the serious demeanour which the caremony required. It was determined, therefore, to do away with the feast, and to give instead a simple repast, with a plece of money capable of useful application at home. After taking the refreshment provided for them, the old men, accompanied by the almoner and the curate, walk in procession to the cathedral, where they take

mirth is provoked by the fate of long treasured bottles and juys.

Pocket money saved by children in eggs, the shells of which are eggs, in the eggs, the shells of which are eggs in the corner of every street. In the eastern provinces there is a peculiar coustom observed by mothers:

during the night preceding Easter Sunday they place some of these coloured eggs in the cralles of their children, angels. On Easter Monday the children are carried to the parish church with these eggs in their hands. The piest addresses the children in a paternal manner, and blesses them; and the now conment provided for them, the old men, accompanied by the almoner and the curate, walk in procession to the cathedral, where they take

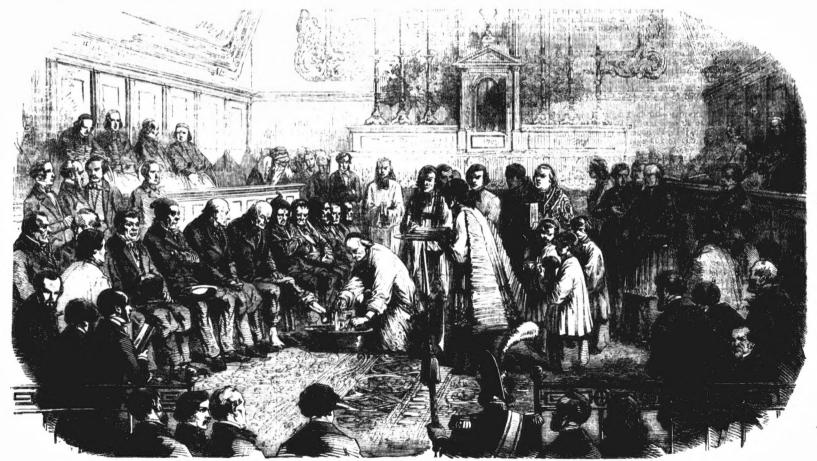
their seats within the railing which separates the altar from the body of the choir. The rector, assisted by his clergy, then proceeds to wash their feet, which he does with as much grace and humility as he can command. This ceremony is no sconer over than another less intelligible is performed. Anxious mothers hasten with their infants to the font centaining the holy-water, and lead their little ones round it; assured that if its first attempt to walk be made here the baby will be preserved from all evil; and its life will be long and happy.

Perhans there is no town in

to walk be made here the baby will te preserved from all evil; and its life will be long and happy.

Perhaps there is no town in France where Easter ceremonies are so much observed as at Toulon. The tradespeople make a greater display of their wares than at any other time. The butchers eagedaily make a great show, tempting to those who have languished on Lenten fare. The whole city has the appearance of a gala day; the ships in the harbour are decked with colours, and the streets are crowded with soldiers, sailors, and workmen and their wives in holiday stire. People from the surrounding country come in to "assist" at the fetes and ceremonies, bringing with them baskets of aggs, home-made sausages, and other country delicacies, for their city friends. We ought not to forget that, among other rites, the priests bless the public fountains, which is no sconer done than the whole city rush to precure a supply of water. Children reap a rich harvest by carrying it round the town and retailing it at so much per imperial measure. In the scramble to collect the blessed liquid, pitchers are broken, and much boisterous mirth is provoked by the fate of long treasured buttles and luge.

Pocket money saved by children in Lent is invested in



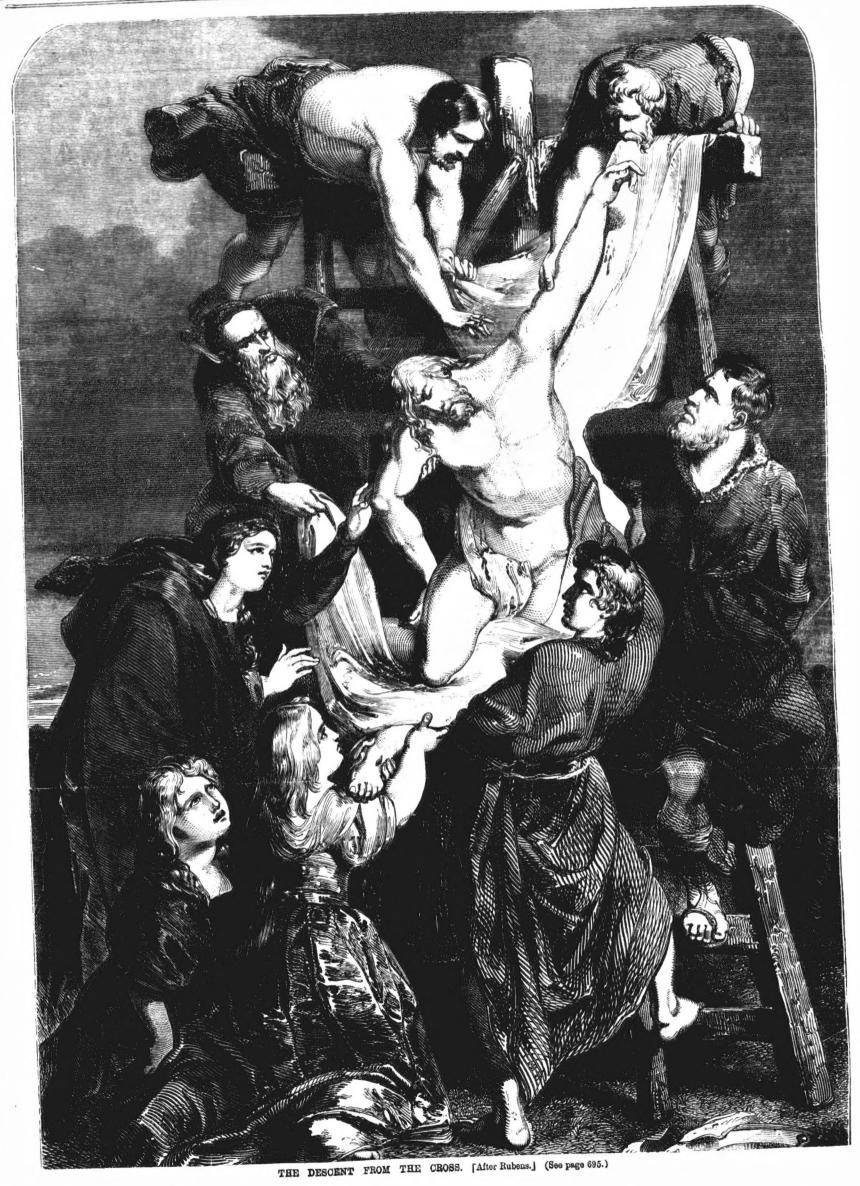
EASTER WEEK AT TOULON .- WASHING THE FEET OF THE POOR.

their seats within the railing which separates the altar from the body of the choir. The rector, assisted by his clergy, then, proceeds to wash their feet, which he does with as much grace and humility as he can command. This ceremony is no sconer over than another less intelligible is performed. Anxious mothers hasten with their infants to the font centaining the holy-water, and lead their little ones round it; assured that if its first attempt to walk be made here the baby will te preserved from all evil; and its life will be long and happy.

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Pocket money saved by children in Lent is invested in eggs at Easter. They are to be purchased at the corner of every street. In the casiern provinces there is a peculiar custom observed by mothers: during the real season of these coloured eggs in the casiern provinces there is a peculiar custom observed by their guardian readers of their children, the third of the children are carried to the parish eggs in their hads. The pitest addresses the all manner, and blesses them is and the





Cheatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Mr. Mapleson opens this establishment on Saturday next, the 2"ad, for Italian opers. Most extensive alterations have taken place during the short recess in beautifying and adding to the comfort of the anticipated crowded audiences.

OOVENT GARDEN—The production this week by Mr. Gye has been Meyerbeer's opers of "Le Prophete," in which several new singers to London appeared. Signor Mario was the Jaka of Leyden. On Thursday, "Guillaume Tell" was again perfected, the principal character being sustained by Signor Grantani. This evening (Saturday) "Le Prophete" will be produced for the assent time.

DRUEY LANE—The season here was bronched.

time.

DRURY LANE —The season here was brought to a close on Saturcay evening last, when "Julia Clesar" was performed. The revival of Milton's "Comus" is to be the great event on Easter Monday. It was played on the same boards in 1842 with Miss P. Horton as the attendant spirit; Mr. Macready as Comus; Mr. James Anderson as the Elder Brother; Miss Fortescue as the Younger Brother; Miss Helen Faucht as the Lady; and Miss Romer as Sabrina. The present cast will embrace the principal members of the company; and to give affect to the music, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Henri Drayton, Miss Poole, and others have been engaged.

Sabrina. The present cast will embrace the principal members of the company; and to give effect to the music, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Henri Drayton, Miss Poole, and others have been engaged.

ADELPHI.—After the play of the "Love Chase," on Monday, "a new and original Arcadian pastoral extravaganza" was produced, written by Mr. Henry Byron, and entitled, "Pan; or, The Loves of Echo and Narcisaus." The scenery is very good, and the dialogue sparkling, abounding with puns we cannot better convey to our readers a notion of the plot than quote the "sagment" which was printed in the bills (a goodly practice, by the bye):—

'Pan, being anxious to be loved for himself alone, obtains permission to go to earth as a man; but apt, when human, to possess any divine attributes. Disguised as a peasant he beholds Syrinx, and, on finding that she loves Narcissua, the indignant Pan blights the crops, and sificts the whole neighbourhood with the consequences of his displessure. Etho, who loves Pan, makes a compact with Syrinx (who loves Narcissua), the terms of which are that Syrinx shall do her best to induce Pan to return the love of Echo, whilst Echo shall try to bring about a match between Syrinx and Narcissus. Echo plays her friend false, and induces Syrinx to take a sea trip—really selling her to the pirates—whilst Pan sells Echo to the same purchasers. Narcissus enters the vessel disguised as a mariner, and, drugging the pirates wine, ercapes with the two nym,hs. Pan, having lost his love—for Syrinx, who unselfishly saves Echo, is now beloved by Pan—and, being haunted by Echo, whom Jupiter converts into a wandering voice, pipes up his own direc to the farmous instrument which bears his name, and walch he forms from a reed by the river bank, and determines the scope at home for the future gand not interfare with servicus.' Such is the outline of the piet. Pan was semirably regressented by Mr. L. Toole, and his drunken scene was very eleverly given; Paul Bedford was the captain of the piete wasted. Narcisals, the model has be

Strange, the Lessee of the Albambra Palace, Leicester square against a conviction by Air. Tyrwhitt, one of the magistrates of the Mariborough street Police-court, on the 11th of Jatuary, 1805, for unlawfully keeping a house and place of public resort for the public performance of stage plays, without having first obtained a license or letters patent to authorize such representations. The fine appealed against is merely of a nominal nature (£3 is) and the real object is to try the question whether music halls can be permitted to give stage regressentations. A special day will be set apart upon which this appeal will be heard.

MADAME TURKAUDS.—Visitors to Madame Tussaud's Historical Gallery, in Dater-surcet, will find many valuable and interesting additions which have been made since Easter last; amongst which we would call special attention to the beautifully-executed models, life-size, of the Kings and queens (regnant) of England, from the year 1066—William the Conqueror—to her Maj-siy Queen Victoria, attired in the splendid and unique contumes of the various periods. The manalogue of the exhibition is in itself a condensed history of England, and will prove very useful to the juvanies.

BEATH OF ME EDWARD JAMES LODER—On Wedne day, at

tensed history of England, and will prove very useful to the juventies.

DEATH OF ME EDWARD JAMES LODKE.—On Wedne day, at 101, Boisover street, Great Portland-street, after an filness of more than six years' duration, Edward James Loder, one of the most strengthing aftered of Euglish musicians, expired peaceably and religiously at nail-past one pim.

ROYAL AGADMY OF MUSIC.—The first concert of the Lent Term, by the students, was given on Saturday sternoon at the rooms of the institution, Tenterden-street, Hanover-quare. The whole of the vocal programme was devoted to sacred music. The instrumental contributions were romance and rondo from a concert (MS), by Mr. Avsaur Fox, played by the composer, and the first movements from F. kies's concert on to sharp minor, executed very brilliantly and with great applause by Miss Ida Henry. The attendance was large and fashionable, and the whole performance gave great satisfaction.

BEETHOURN SCCIENT.—This goolety, again under the direction of the Coarl Coarl Coarle and the successor of the coarle of the coarle of the second of the coarle of the coarle

very brilliantly and with great applause by Miss Ida Henry. The attendance was large and fastionable, and the whole performance gave great satisfaction.

BEETHOVEN SOCISTY.—This society, again under the direction of Herr Carl Guff.ie, has resumed its performances at Willia's Rooms. The first concert, on Saturday last, comprised two quarters of Beethoven—that in F major and that in C major, No. 9, both for stringed instruments, and both played by M.n. Henry Blagrove, Goffrie, Bichard Blagrove, and Platti. Mr. Charles Halle, the pisnist, performed Beethoven's "Sonata Pathetique" and Weber's Ronaco Brilliante, in C major. In addition, Signor Pisati gave a solo of his own composition. Madame Rudersdon's and Miss Susan Galion divided the vocal music. The concerts are to include a series of eight performances, for which, according to the prospecture, all the principal artists in London are engaged. Herr Withelm Ganz accompanied the vocal music.

A Fracas at the Chektrsneam Theatre.—A contretemps occurred at the Theatre Royal, Old Webs, on Saturday, which has placed one of the actors in a very unenviable position. The theatre has for some time past been under the management of Miss Lillie Lonsdale, a graceful and fascinating young lady, who appears to have a thorough affection for the protession without she has adopted, purely for love of the same. One of the company, named Hodson, who some time ago was the caused an encute with 4tr. Ontice and his company at Each, lecling himself aggrieved because "the treasury" was not opened at the time he desired to receive his salary, spoke in very ungallant terms to Miss Lonsdale on the subject, and on being told by that lady that the "treasury" would not be opened before the usual hour, he, during the researchal, descended from his position as "walking gentleman," and serves the fair manageress! The stage manager, Air. Courtenay, fasterposed, and Miss Lousdale, seizing a walking stitle, well beliaboured the ungallant Hodson. The latter thereupon declared his intention of having

DEATH OF MADAME PASTA.

orated, in the hope that he would "flow," but sit. Rooks intormed thanks on bolds of that gentleman for the compliment which had been paid him.

The Thearmes during the past weak have been with few exceptions extramely dull. Not a novelty of importance that been produced, in consequence of the majority of the houses being in full rehearsal for their Easter moveties.—The Haymarker has only been open three nights during the past week; the Princess's four nights. The Lycoum re-opens on Monday with "The Mountebank," in which Mr. Fechter teatreduces his own son for the first time.—At the Sr. Janes 3, on Monday man Min P. Robbous 19 and activate the computing of the house with the complete of the state o

Muss Louisa Pyraz having deferred her trip to America, Mr. E.

T. Smith has engaged her services, and also Miss Susan Pyra's, for Astley's Theatre, where they will play their farewell engagements in London under Mr. E. T. Smith's management, prior to their departure for America. Their first appearance is fixed for Tuesday, the 9th of May naxt, in "Satanella."

The Passion Week performance of "The Messlah" by the National Choral Society took place at Exeter Hall on Monday last.

Miss Louisa Pyra, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Sims Serves appeared, and an animorate of the wearer, a proof of taste and suje; the shapes had an animorate of the wealth of the wearen, as proof of taste and suje; the shapes had an animorate of the wealth.

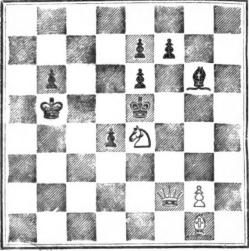
Prantitude.—Mr. Cormack, the well-known Harlequin and meitre de build received, in the green room of the Theatre Boyal, Druy Lane, a veluable and very flattering sestimony of the estimation in which set is held. From the principal laddes of the corps deballed Mr. Cormack was presented with a very handown time-piece. The testimonial, as a work of art, it surfaced with the figure of a reaper beside a sheaf of corn, and the whole is a figuration to make the superintendence.

The Alleandens—Last week an appeal was lodged with the clear of the peace for the county of Middlesex, by Frederick

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Thess.

PROBLEM No. 254 .- By C. W., of Sunbury.



White.

Mr. A.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

Game in the tourney referred to in previous numbers, between Mr. Auten and another amateur.

Mr. A.	Austeur.
White.	Black.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. K B to Q B 4	2. K Kt to B 3
8. Q Kt to B 8 4. K Kt to B 3 5. P to K B 8	3. K B to Q B 4
A K Kt to B 3	4. P to Q 8
E D to F B C	5. P to Q B 3
O. P to R as o	
o P to Q a	6. Castles
6 P to Q 8 7. Q B to K Kt 5	7. Q B to K 8 (a) 8. Q Kt to Q 2
8. K B to Q Kt 8	8. Q Kt to Q 2
8. K B to Q Kt S 9. Castles	9. Q to Q B 2 10. P to K B 3
10. Q Kt to K	10. P to K B 3
11. B takes Kt	11. K takes B
II. Diskes h	19 K DA- O KA
12. P to Q B 3	12. K D to Q At a
18. Kt to K Kt 8 (b)	18. P to Q 4
14 P to Q 4	12. K B to Q Kt 3 18. P to Q 4 14. K P takes Q P
15. Kt takes P 16. P takes P	 Q R to Q square (c) Q B takes P
16. P takes P	16. O B takes P
17 D to been D	17. R takes B (d)
17. B takes B 18. Q to Q R 4	10 Dantes E E
18. Q to Q Is a	10. D takes K Kt
19. P takes B	18. B takes K Kt 19 Q to Q Kt 3
19. P takes B 20 Q to Q R 3	20. Q takes Q P
21. Q R to Q B square	20. Q to Q At 3 20. Q takes Q P 21. K R to Q square 22. P to Q B 8 23. Q to Q B 4
22. R to Q B 3	28 Pto O RA
	92 D to O B 4
23. R to K B S 24. Q takes Q 25. P to Q Kt 4 26. Kt to K B 5 27. K B to K square 28. K to B square	98 90 4-1
24 Q tages Q	
25 P to Q Kt 4	25 Q B to Q 4 (e)
26 Kt to K B 5	\$6. K to R 2
27. K B to K square	27. R to Q 8
28 K to B sames	28. R takes & (ch)
28. K to B square 29. K takes R	25 Q R to Q 4 (c) 96 K to R 2 27. R to Q 8 28. R takes & (ch) 29. R to Q 2
SO DA O DO	90 WA 40 O 4
80. P to Q R 8	80. Kt to Q 4 31. P to K Rt 3 82 K to Kt 2
81. R to Q 8 82. Kt to K 8	51. P to 2 At 3
82. Kt to K 3 33. K to Q 2 34. P to K B 4	82 K to Kt 2
33. K to Q 2	88. P to K B 4
24. P to K B 4	88. P to K B 4 34. K to K B 8
85. P to K Kt 8	85 K to K 8
SC FATO O DA	85 K to K 8 36. P to K Kt 4
86. Kt to Q B 4	or Disker D
87. P takes P 88 P to K Kt 4	87. P takes P
88 P to K Kt 4	38. P to K B 5
89. K to K 2	89. Kt to K 6 (f)
89. K to K 2 40. R takes R	40. K takes B
41. Kt to 0 2	41. Kt to Q B 7
41. Kt to Q 2 42. Kt to K B 3	42 Kt takes R P
To KI IO R D S	AD D W. B
43. K to Q 8	43 R to K B
42. Kt takes P (ch) 45. Kt to K 4 46. Kt to B 6 (ch)	44. K to Q 4 45. P to Q Kt 4
45. Kt to K 4	45 P to Q Kt 4
46. Kt to B 6 (ch)	46. K to K 8 47. Kt to Q B 5
47. Kt to K 4	47. Kt to O R 5
	49 W to O 4
48. Kt to Kt 5 (ch) (g)	48 K to Q 4 49 P to Q B 4
49. Kt to B 3	49 P to Q B 4
50. P takes P 51. P to Kt 5	50 Kt takes P
51. P to Kt 5	51. P to Q B 4
52. P to R 4	52. Kt to Q. B 3
58. P to B 5	52. Kt to Q B 3 53 P to Q B 5 (ch)
54. K to K 2	54 P 40 F 9
EE DAL DC	54 R to K 3
55. P to B 6	55 K to B 2
56. P to B 7	56. K to Kt 2
57. P to Kt 6	57. Kt to K 2
57. P to Kt 6 58. Kt to Q 4	58. Kt takes Kt P
59. Kt takes P	59. Kt to K 2

Drawn game (A).

Drawn game (4).

[Notes by "Beta."]

(a) Apparently, Black might have won a Pawn, by playing Q to Q Kt 3; in that case, however, his opponent, by moving Q to Q 2, and then Castling, would have had a menacing attack.

(b) The game has been very carefully opened, and now presents a perfect equality on both sides.

(c) Well played.

(d) The second player now wins a valuable Pawn.

(e) He should have played R to K 4.

(f) Premature.

60. Kt to B 3

(f) Fremature.
(g) White plays the terminating moves with care and skill; still it appears to us that, if Black had now moved K to K B 3, he must have won the game.
(h) White would, on the next move, play Kt to K 2, and then take K B P, being still in time to arrest the remaining Pawn.

Bird Murder.—The President of the Naturalists' Field Club (the Rev. G. C. Abbs) stated on Thursday, at the anniversary meeting of the club, that he had been calculating the number of caterpillars which the 6,000 sparrows killed by a member of a "sparrow club" in Essex, and for which he had actually received a prize of 10a, would have caten. The amount was 6,807,600 000. While the clock-hoppers of Sussex are killing sparrows by the thousand, the Australian colonists are importing them at a considerable expense from England, to act the part of protectors of the crops, and thereby of promoters of the comforts of the people.—

Gateshead Observer.

Naw and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

POLICE COURTS.

EOW SIREET.

Novel Sysiem of Borrery.—John Smith was brought charged with obtal-ing numerous joins of meat by false prill, cook to Mr. Wilkins. a, Warwick street, Pal Mail, the property of the sysiem of the sys

CLEBKENWELL

CLEBKEN WELL

SAD TALE OF A SERVANT'S FALL.—Susan Caffrey, aggle daik-haired girl with dark eyes, described as an iron Little Clarendon-street, was charge a bafore art. D'Eyne on the alst uit, from the abop, a, Weir's-passage, Some tick, one dress, one jeckes, and other article, of the property of Ann Bickman, a wardrobe dealer. Mr. prosecuted. The evicence went to more than the presence went to more than the prisonent want to the shop of the projection and made who are the prosecutive and made who dealer. Mr. proceeding the projection and made of clothes that had recently been packed up. Uhase it also managed to make help gate, passing framation have police so was apprehended by Police constable Day active plain clothes offices, who told her the charge, whe told her the charge, whe told the the charge when the procedural had better mind what she was about habit of purchasing stoless property, and on the day the tolen the bundle, has sold tas prosecutive a bar (prisoner) had stolen from a shop in Somera-town. Told not wish to make any defence, but would like the with the case at outse. Mr. D'Eyneourt askes it shap the antecessans of the prisoner. Police-onstable ip isoner had only been out of the House of Ourwell also had been suffering twelve months; imprisonment robbed the grosscutive. He had known her as a signer. The prisoner's friends were respectable, and their she was a domestic servant; but becoming sequence had been and the same of meads her and left her fo her of deserted by har old friends. Mr. D'Eyneout (to the ling it is—spending your He in prison! You Middlesex sessions for trial.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

A NOTORIOUS IMPOSTOR.—William Frice, slias Moy
Tum, described as a carpentar, who has severat time
bregging, and once for begging and assentiting Fryor, to
fillow, was charged before Mr. Know with begging,
the previous night, in St. Alban's place, St. James's.

pristar bregging of different gentiement, took him in
compting to earth him at the station, he tried to ge
his mouth, but was prevented by several officers of
kick on the knee. The following is a copy of the p
priconer, and was taid to be in the handwriting of
letter impositores.

prisoner, and was said to be in the nanuwrining iteter imposior:—

Riverbil, Savanoaks, Kant, Dec. 24.—The bearer, has been in my service for upwards of two months, connucted simaelf to may entire assistantian. Aboreceived injuries which totally disabled him fre av.cation.

received injuries which totally disched him fee avecation.

J. Edd.

Mr. Knox committed the prisoner for three months ATTENTED EXTORIOS.—Mr. Edward Dillon borough-street, addressing Mr. Edward Dillon borough-street, addressing Mr. Knox, said: Sir, behalf of Madame Machel, of Bend-street, who case at the Wastenbard County Court yesterday, following letter on reaching home:—
"Deer Madame,—My messenger will wait for an must go to press before swave o'clock to-night. Mr. witts articles for the Daily Telegraph, and also you, advises you not to no toomardy this time be stand in your way."
The paper was unsigned, and on the other side "The n-totious Madame Bachel again." There win penoit, as follews:—
"Madame,—Is this to be sent to the papers or no indecipherable name.)
There was another paper, addressed to Mr. Buil, a "My dear Sir,—Pease losset the euclosed (to Out's report) in the Morning Star.—Yours &c..

There was another paper, addressed to Mr. Bulk, and was also and the Morning Star, will be a sufficient to a sufficient to be a sufficient to a sufficient to be a sufficient to be a sufficient to a sufficient to a sufficient to a sufficient to be a sufficient to a sufficient to a sufficient to a sufficient to be a sufficient to a s

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

POLICE COURTS.

ROLE STREEM OF ROBERT.—John Smith was breight up on remand charged with obtaining numerous joins of most by false pretences. Busin it li, took to Mr. Wilkins 1, Wersick street, Pal Mail, stated that bettered in the country of the previous Staurday night the prisoner team eight and nine o'clock on the previous Staurday night the prisoner native. The batcher's man had left a place of meat which had been left by mishing. The batcher's man had left a place of beef about twenty m mates before, and believing that the prisoner nad really brea sent by the funcher before, and believing that the prisoner nad really brea sent by the funcher before, and believing that the prisoner set really been sent by the funcher was some manufacted with, and it was then found that was sent the butcher was communicated with, and it was then found that was sent the butcher was communicated with, and it was then found that was sent the butcher was communicated with, and it was then found that was sent the butcher was communicated with, and it was then found that was sent the butcher was communicated with, and it was then found that prisoner beyond occasionally seeing him about the usighbourhood. Prisoner asked him where he was going. He rep isd. 'Mo: far.' The prisoner than saked if witness knew of any work, as he was doing nothing Wilness sa'd he did not. After watness bad left the meat at Mr. Wilkins's, he returned to his masters anop, the prisoner sell accompanying him. In creating to his masters anop, the prisoner sell accompanying him. They period in Great Windmill-arrest, in found the shop. The prisoner had, of course, no authority to call for the meat, nor had there been any mistake as he presented. It higher that he apprehended the prisoner on Sun, and the bove were also prived agains, the prisoner, who had been previously convicted, and he was fully committee for this.

CLEBKEN WELL.

SAD TALE OF A SERVANT'S FALL. Sosan Caffrey, aged 2, a bandsome, dark-haired girl with dark eyes, described as an irones, residing at 24, Little Clarendon-street, was charge thefore any D Eyncourt with acasing, on the six dir, from the shop, a. Were's panage, Somers-to-up, one bedrick, one dress, one jacked, and other articles, of the value of £2, the property of Ann Rickman, a wardrobe dealer. Mr. B clasta, activities, property of Ann Rickman, a wardrobe dealer. Mr. B clasta, activities, prosecuted. The evicence wents to snow that on the easy in question the presecutive turned her back to get se unbreis tand right of the value of £2, the procedure wents othe shop of the projectuals and made a wriling purchase. When the presecutive turned her back to get se unbreis tand places whether it is expected by the state of clothes that bad recently been packed up. There was given to her but she managed to make her assorp, besinformation having ten gives to the notice of clothes that bad recently been packed up. There was given to her but she managed to make her assorp, besinformation having ten gives to the active plain clothes officer, who fold her the charge, when she regulad that the prosecutive had better mind what she was about as the was in the habit of purchasing stoler property, and on the day that she (prisoner) had stolen from a shop is Someratorn. The prisoner had stolen from a shop is Someratorn. The prisoner had only been cut of the Pisoner than the majestrate to desire with the cast at once. Mr. D Syncour asked is againing was known of the antecessing of the prisoner. Police-contable Chiefe said that the pisoner had only been cut of the House of Correction three casy, where she had been suffering twelve months' imprisonment for felony when and he had been suffering twelve months' imprisonment for felony when and he had been suffering twelve months' imprisonment for felony when and he had been suffering twelve months' imprisonment for felony when and he had been suffering twelve months' impr

MARLBOROUGH BTREET.

MARLEOROUGH BTREET.

A Noromous Impostor.—Whilem Frice, alias Morgas, alias Black Welsh Tom, described as a carpenter, who has saveral times been convioud for bregging, and once for begging and assessing Fryor, the bishedolity bootsty's effect, was charged before Mr. Knoz with begging, and assessing Fryor, the previous night, in 8% Albane's place, 8% Jeanes's Fryor having seen the pristater begging of different gentemen, took him into tursory, and on attending to carch him at the station, he treed to get a price of price late this mouth, but was prevented by several officers from noing so. In the course of the stuggle which took place the prisoner gave Fryer a violent kick on the knoe. The following is a copy of the paper taken from the prisoner, and was tald to be in the hamawriting of a motivine begging-letter imposior:—

Hiverhill, Sevencaks, Kant, Doc. 24.—The bearer, Wm. Morgan Williams, has been in may service for upwards of two months, during which time be concucted himself to my entire satisfaction. About four mooths ago be received tignetes which totally disabled him from following his usual avoidion.

received injuries which totally disabled him from following his usual avecation.

Mr. Knox committed the prisoner for three monner, with hard labour ATEMPTED EXTORIOS.—Mr. Edward Dillon Lowis, of Great Markborough-street, addressing Mr. Knox, east: Str, I appear before you on behalf of Madame Sachel, of Bondestreet, who was the deferrant in a case at the Westminster County Court yesterday, and who received the following letter on resolving home:

"Doar Madame.—My messenger will wait for an answer, as the enclosed must go to press backet wasve o clock to-night. My friend who sasists me to write articles for the Daily Telegraph, and also wrote the article against you, advises you not to be loomed by the time by letting a few pounds grand in your way."

The paper was unalgued, and on the other side was an article, headed "Then torious hisdame Bachel again." There was another paper written in penni, as follows:

"The n. to:ton's accessed successed and the papers or not? "Yours traity." (Some in genous, set follows: "Hadama, set this to be sent to the papers or not? "Yours traity." (Some indecipactable name.)

There was another paper, addressed to Mr. Buil, \$7, Essex-street: "Index was another paper, addressed to Mr. Buil, \$7, Essex-street: "My dear Sir, "Presse insert the eaclosed (the Westminister County "My dear Sir," Presse insert the eaclosed (the Westminister County Court report) in the Morning Star. "Yours &c."

"Geo. Creak."

"My dear Sir, --Presse insert the enclosed (the Westminster County Court report) in the Morning Star, -- Yours &c. -- "GEO. CHERK."

On applying to the Morning Star, Madame Rachel received a letter, signed A. H. Dymond, atting that no person named Misdiston, Buil, or Guesk had no cassmootion with the paper; and that if any threat had been made had not cassmootion with the paper; and that if any threat had been made it was the act of a person too chresputable to be employed on the Morning it was the act of a person too chresputable to be employed on the Morning it was the act of a person too chresputable to be employed on the Morning to the letter, with has been discovered at a public house, and who had not well inself to be the scader of the note and article to Medame Rachel it made the application unser the Consoliated Statuter, a clause in which He made the application unser the Consoliated Statuter, a clause in which He made the application unser the Consoliated Statuter, a clause in which He made the application unser the Consoliated Statuter, a clause in which He made the application unser the Consoliated Statuter, a clause in which He made the application unser the Consoliated Statuter, a clause in which He made the application that the note he had read on an article to the sufficient break and an obvious demand of Money. Mr Knox taked Mr. Lewis whether he would have any officially shout the handwriting. Mr Lewis and none at all. The senser and ne wrote the letter, mr. K..ox said the present was the first case that had cocurred. He currently the writer of the noise into custody if the evidence was strong enough. He cit not want to set the tax mple of granting warrants for folony, for if he cit not want to set the tax mple of granting warrants for folony, for if he cit not want to set the tax mple of granting warrants for folony. Our Mr. Knox and Mr. Lewis would be cong a world of good in bringing such a fellow to did he would be insured to give the writer into outco.y. Mr. Knox said Mr. Lewis would be con was too in to attend. A note was brought to our nouse, which was opened by my mother, who found the paper produced in it. From what the poblow who brought the note said, I went to the disriborough Head publications, the paper produced in the property of the property of the parson who sent the note, said he said "Yes," and wished to know it I had any massage or anything from Madage fischel for high. I have the parson who sent the note, said he said "Yes," and wished to know it I had any massage or anything from Madage fischel for high. I had any massage or anything from Madage fischel for high ways o'clock that night. The prisoner followed me home, saying the must have some musty to see the boar race, as he had backed he must have some musty to see the boar race, as he had backed he must have some musty to see the boar race, as he had backed he must have some musty to see the boar race, as he had backed he must have some musty to see the boar race, as he had backed in Cambridge to win. The prisoner had an interview at Bondarreet with my mether; and he came a second time in a cas acoust sign or nine o'clock, tehing the driver to wait as he is d to go to the House of Lords. The pisoner was shown up to Madama Bachel, but I was not present at the interview. By the privaner; I am not address you as Mr Saver when I entered the pacific hour, or of it I say that my mother wanted to see you. I do not know wenter you drew up a paper f,r my manus a introcurs had been and start meaning ever invited you to take each, have some be and yand water, and afterwards some meal. I do not remember that you told me my hair created quite a sensation at the court. Several papers were here procues?

of Requests, headed "The Notorious Madame Rachel again;" the second, a note to Madame Rachel advising her not to be foolbardy, and for the sake of a few plands allow the above report to appear. This note was no signed. The trive a note with an uninveiligable signature, with the words "is this to appear in the newspapers." A fourth a note to the publisher of the Morning Nar, telling him to insert the report. This note was nighted then, the sake they paper was to this effect:—

"I hereby andersize to guarantee to proved and defend Madame Rachel and her daughter, and that they shall not be exposed in any newspaper, on the payment of #5

"Thereby understake to quarantee to proved and defend Madeane Madean
and her daughter, and that they shall not be exposed in any newspaper,
on the payment of a continued."

The prisoner said be would aimit that the last page was in mis handwriting. Miss Lavinos continued. Yestor ay the prisoner called in a cab,
about hiss o'clock, and saw my mother. He said in had get into troube
about hiss o'clock, and saw my mother. He said in had get into troube
about hiss o'clock, and saw my mother. He said in had get into troube
about hiss o'clock, and saw my mother. He said in had get into troube
about hiss o'clock, and saw my mother. He said he had get into troube
about hiss o'clock, and saw my mother. He said he had get into troube
about hiss o'clock, and saw my mother. He said the said in he did to prisoner said, "If I do not pay you, will you insert the
two Star. Hy mamma said, "If I do not pay you, will you insert the
and the said of you amone gave him 10s. In marked hallerows. I he
prisoner said he would fored. The prisoner then write out the record;
bridge a stocky in the said of the s

MARYLEBONE

MARYLEBONE.

A FRAGAS BE WERN A COLONIL ARD CESTLEMAN.—George Doberty, aged St. residing at No. 41. Cellege-strest, Camden-town, gentleman, and Charles William Doherty. No. 1. Suntawick-crescent, Faddington, gentleman, were charged with being frank, creating a citatrabance and assabling the the prisoner of the presention, and Mr. Johnson Great Mariborrough-attest, appeared to the prosecution, and Mr. Johnson for the prisoner. This case occupied the greater portion of, the magistrative interest of the prosecution, and Mr. Johnson for the prisoner at This case occupied the greater portion of, the magistrative interest of the prosecution of the prisoner of the present of the prisoner charles returned home, taking his brother with him to lodge Between tweve and can exclude to be served with Prosecutor said they were both drunk, and demanted to be served with Prosecutor said they were both drunk, and demanted to be served with the reduction of the prisoner charles returned head to be served with the reduction of the prisoner charles returned head of the prisoner charles the prisoner colonal spite of bed. They were and as a public bother. The colonal requested upone of the prisoner colonal spite of the colonal spite of the prisoner colonal

THE REPAYENDERT WINDOW LADY.—Bitzabeth Hine, a very portly widow, fat, tair, and forty, who owned to 37 years of age, and who was very expensively and showily dressed, and whose broad puce all abones etrings expensively and showily dressed, and whose broad puce all abones etrings expensively and showily dressed, and whose broad puce all abones etrings expensively and show in decreased and making a distarbance in No. 212 K. asia the printer wested. The armony dinn, a politocontable with a being dunk and decrease; Carlatopner dinn, a politocontable in No. 212 K. asia the printer westen. "brought a great mab of disorderly that villesin, that perjured westen." brought a great mab of disorderly persons about her. She broke a pane of glasse in a tradesman's window, personal about her. She broke a pane of glasse in a tradesman's window, personar: I protest most indignantly and emphasically against this of the printener: I protest most indignantly and emphasically against this fibe was drunk and noisy six weeks ago. She used disgraceful language. The prisoner: I distinct the would break the tracesman's window, and that she had supported said she would break the tracesman's window, and that she had supported said about the state of the state of the state of the said of the state of the said the could not have given interance to what was not true. He had no right to could not have given interance to what was not true. He had no right to take me and consign me to a filty cell. I am a lady, and do not belong to take me and consign me to a filty cell. I am a lady, and do not belong to take me and consign me to a filty cell. I am a lady, and do not belong to take me and consign me to a filty cell. I am a lady, and do not belong to take me and consign me to a filty cell. I am a lady, and do not belong to take me and on the livity herd. (Laughter). Mr. Paget: I am already and conduct was not very ladylike. Yea caused a disorderly mob to assemble, his. Huse. The prisoner: A prace of children, sir. Mr. Paget: What are you? The p

What more, sir? The fine was paid.

SOUTHWARK.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—Ann Jackson, Louisa Billieg, and Emma Mills, who described themselves as bookfolders, were charged with committing, who described themselves as bookfolders, were charged with committing and outragious assault upon Mrs. Unar Bydeld, rothing her of a gold earning, breating her umbrels, and damaging her bonner and dress. Mrs. Bydeld said tost about eleven o'clock on Saturday night her husband left Bydeld said tost about eleven o'clock on Saturday night her husband left Bydeld said tost about eleven o'clock on Maturday night her husband left Bydeld said tost about eleven o'clock on Saturday night her husband left Bydeld said tost about eleven or five said and of orwards walting, the presoners and three well-walting becamed and forwards walting, the presoners and three well-walting based them, making use of very disgus ing language. A young men passed them, making use of very disgus ing language. A young men passed them presoners for minute or two after the prisoners re-unred dashoug, still making use of minute or two after the prisoners re-unred dashoug, still making use of minute or two after the prisoners re-unred dashoug, still making use of the without the prisoners flow at her, struck her on the face, fore again, when all three prisoners flow at her, struck her on the face, fore

her bonuet off, and brake her umbrella. On the since of they rau off when she found that one of her carriage wear to a continued on the private of the priva

in mink that they had any intension to root the procession. In order to put a sup to these street on rage, he should due each of them. On any corts, and in default of payouth order them to be committed to the House of Cort content for twenty, can also.

LAMBERI.

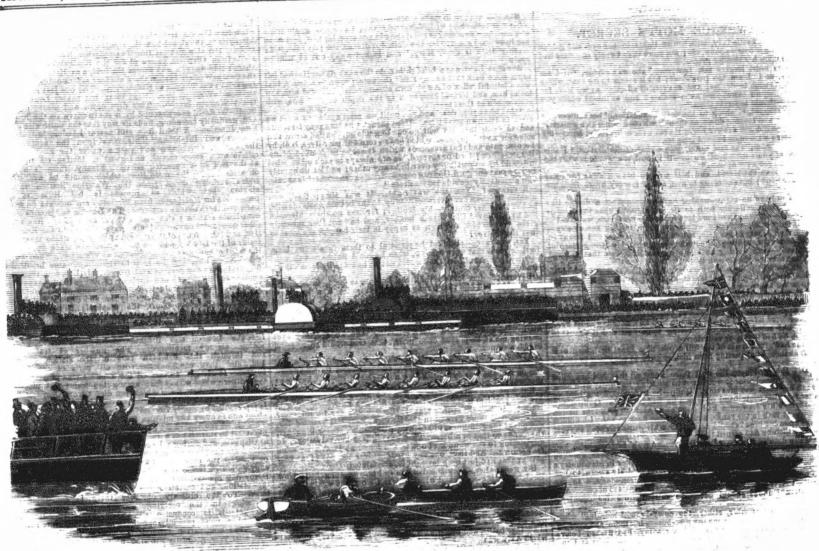
Saucus Grancia analizer A Morine, and Darburen.—Segaret Townley, in rectablement of the House of the Cort of the C

carried by housebreakers for the removal of property. The prisoner, who denied his guilt, was then remanded.

GREEN WICH.

ERUTAL COMDUCT TOWARDS A WIFE—COMMITTAL TO THE SESSIONS—Edward Muges. Vonner, formerly a master at one of the public schools at Six Olave's, Southwark, was charged with violently assaulting his wife. Six Olave's, Southwark, was charged with violently assaulting his wife. Olavoline mark from the evidence of the wife, alady-like person, and who was so nervously agitated evidence of the wife, alady-like person, and who was so nervously agitated that the was allowed to be sasted uning her examin tion, it sp, cared that the prisoner is ab delore been committee to gaot for assaults up. In heresif, and for threat towards her solicutor, a Mr. Takham. On Sasurday aftermon he returned home in a state of druk kenness to her place of onniness, a millinery establishment at Lewsham, and commenced upsetting the tables in the works-com and destroying the property. He afterwards pulled her down the states by nor dress, calmag her to fail, whose he plated her up and threw her into the parlow. Fearing that the would be murdered, she ran out of the house into that of a neighbour until the arrival of the police, when she gave the prisoner into outstody. Mary Ann Short, the said the was sent to the plisoner's livius. The prisoner was at the coor, which he held fastened by a chain, and refused to lot any one unide door, which he held fastened by a chain, and refused to lot any one unide back of the premises, and the prisoner was secured. On being back of the premises, and the prisoner was secured. On being back of the premises, and the prisoner was secured. On being back of the premises, and the prisoner was secured. On being back of the premises, and the prisoner was secured. On being back to out for the paragone of outling a cora after having a bath, and prisoner like altogether. Mr. Traili said he should not a low anything of the when the stoog them. Mr. Traili said and should not a low anything of the securit





THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT BACE.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

The twenty-second contest between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the "blue riband of the river," was decided on Saturday in out-rigged eight-cared boats—the distance being from the Star and Garter, Patney, to a flag-boat moored's little above the Star and Garter, Patney, to a flag-boat moored's little above the Ship at Mortlake. The first race between the two Universities was rowed at Henley, in 1829, when the Oxonians proved successful. The course was then altered, the crows rowing from Westminister to Putney—Cambridge scoring four wins in succession, in 1836, 1839, 1840, and 1841. In 1842 the Oxonians won, the distance again being altered to the present one of Putney to Mortlake, lover which course the race has been rowed ever since, either up or down, according to the tide. Cambridge next scored three wins in succession, in 1845, 1846, and 1849; iwo races being rowed in the next two races, in 1852 and 1854. In 1856 the contest became an annual one, Cambridge winning in 1855, 1858 and 1860; Oxford proving successful successful in 1857, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864; thus winning eleven races out of twenty-one.

From an early hour of Saturday morning large crowds were seen looking from the windows facing the river, was througed with people, the majority of whom were eager to have a good look at the crew and scan their condition. The space of ground in front of the White Lion, where the Oxford crew were located, was besteged with spectators, being almost blocked up by the living freights brought down by the special trains from Waterloo, which followed each other in rapid succession. The traffic by road was unprecedentedly large, Hansom cabs and phrivate carriages pouring in an almost unbroken line. There was, as usual, a large muster of the sporting element present at the various steamboats; the partizans of the rival Universities being easily distinguished by the light or dark blue xibands they displayed. By twelve o'clock the river presented a very lively app

Both boats were built by Messrs. Salter, of Oxford, and were splendid specimens of the boat-builder's art. The following is a correct return of the names and weights of the two crews, and the

supied by each man in the b	tan	-			
Oxford.			0	# t.	lb.
1. R. T. Raikes, Merton				11	0
2. H. P. Senhouse, Oh. Oh			***	11	1
3. E. F. Henley, Oriel				12	10
4. G. G. Coventry, Pemb.			***	11	13
5. A. Morrison, Balliol				12	6
6. W. Wood, Pembroke	***	***		12	1
7. H. Sobneider, Trinity	***	***		11	11
8. M. Brown, Trinity		***		11	4
Cox, C. Tottenham, Ch. Ob	2		***	7	13
CAMBRIDG	B.				
1. H. Watney, St. John's		***		11	0
2. M. H. Reebee, St. John's				10	
3. E. V. Pigot, Corpus		***	***	12	0
4. B. A. Kinglake, Trinity				12	8
5. D. F. Stevenson, Trinit	y H.			12	6
6. G. H. Borthwick, Trinit		***		12	2
7. W. R. Griffithe, Trinity				. 11	10
8. O. Lawes, Trinity	***	***			10
Cox, F. H. Archer, Corpu				, 7	2

The start was from barges moored opposite the Star and Gaster, at Poiney, and the winning flag boat was placed 200 yards above the Ship, at Motilske. Mr. J. W Chitty, of Exeter College, Oxford, was again the umpire; Mr. Edward Searls officiated as starter, and John Phelps as judge at Mortiake.

The crews did not come out until half-past twalve, and then proceeded to their statiou—Oxford winning the choice, and going to the Middlesex side. There was not a ripple upon the water at the time, excepting those made by the steamers, who got so far ahead that the men did not start until five minutes past ene.

They neither of them went away very well, but in five or six seconds they were all right, and Cambridge immediately took the lead, and gallantly had forced their nose a quarter of a length abead at Simmonds's, which they increased to half a length at the boat-house. The rowing in both boats was now extraordinary, Cambridge doing three or four strokes per minute more than their opponents. Gradually the Cantabs went on gaining, and having cleared themselves at Craven, took their opponents water at the Crab Tree, and went in front, under Hammersmith bridge, two lengths ahead. On passing Chiswick the Oxonisus now began to draw upon their opponents, and in the upper part of the reach, before arriving at Barnes, there was a change. Oxford went gallantly into the first place, and won by three lengths. Time, 21 min. 25 sec. The Cantabs were much distressed. They rowed with desperation, but to no avail.

The Prince of Wales, who was specially invited by the Thames Subscription Club, wrote to Mr. Smith, the hon. sec, expressing his regret that he was unable to attend, having made an arrangement to pay a visit to Sandringham.

ELOPEMENT IN HUMBLE LIFE.—An incident occurred yesterday at Holyhead which excited a good deal of conversation and some amusement among the humbler classes of that town. It appears that some time ago a labourer named Patrick Drury, about thirty years of age, went to board at the house of a fellow-labourer in Holyhead, named Hugh Hughes. He had not been long there, however, when Hughes noticed that his ledger and his wife were however, when Hughes noticed that his ledger and his wife were however, when Hughes noticed that his ledger and his wife were to familiar terms, which roused his jealousy, and he sent the former to look for quarters elsewhere. It turned out subsequently that his suspicious were but too well founded, for during his absence from the house yesterday, the pair, pursuant, no doubt to previous arrangement, went of focester, taking with them all the husband's savings, consisting of £29 in gold, besides the greater portion of his westing apparel. Information having been given to the police, Inspector O wen set out in pursuit of the fugitive lovers, and traced them at first to a station near Holyhead. He then learned that they had walked to another station, from whence they had taken the train to Chester, and from the latter place be traced them to Liverpool. He arrived here about half-past five in the inferious with his fair one and the other booty, the police-officer proceeded to the stature, on board of which he found the objects of his search. Status of the Humble of the his fair one and the other booty, the police-officer proceeded to the status of the policy of the p

Deathes of the first correspondent in London states that within a couple OUR special correspondent in London states that within a couple of years the Prince imperial of France is to make a royal wist to the United States and take a tour in the country. He is to be attended by a splendid fleet and two or three Ministers of State, and move about with brilliancy which will completely, it is said, solipse our recollections of the Prince of Wales's pageant.—New

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT TO THE EAST.—BEYROUT,
Among the celebrated places in the reute of Prince Arthur's tour in
the East, is Beyrout, an engraving of which we give on page 700.

Beyrout, or Betrout, a sea-port town of Syris, on the south side
of an extensive bay, is forty-eight miles from Tripoil. There are
there no public buildings of any beauty or importance, nor are many
remains of antiquity to be met with; for though the modern town
cocupies the site of the ancient one, the latier was long since destroyed by repeated earthquakes, and the recont buildings are exceted
over the ruins of those which they have superseded. Along the
shore, however, and in part under the water, are some mosaic
pavements, fregments of columns, and (west of the town) a thick
wall, supposed to be of the time of Harod the Great. The bassars
are large and well frequented; but there seems to be a deficiency
of private shops, and the streets are, in general, narrow and crooked.
A plentiful supply of water from a tolerably large river, and a great
number of wells, modify, in some degree, the heat of the attannumber of wells, modify, in some degree, the heat of the attanmiles in chrounference, and the suburbs are perhape equal in extent
to the town itself. The neighbourhood is very jertile, producing
all kinds of fruit; but the chief article of cultivation is the muiberry tree, an extensive and important manufacture being carried
on here of silk goods, especially of sashes. Beyrout had formerly
a small port, of very inferior dimensions, and is soarcely sufficient
to sheller boate. There is, however, good anchorage one third of
to sheller boate. There is, however, good anchorage one third of
to sheller boate. There is, however, good anchorage one third of
to sheller boate. There is, however, good anchorage one third of
many anchor a little farther out in ten or eleven fathoms. After
conturies of neglect, it seems to be again rising fato some importance
as a place of trade.

Berytus was a very ancient town of the Pt encicans, derivin

THE LION AND HIS MASTER—At Libourne, Gironde, France the proprietor of a travelling menagerie, named Peson, had be en performing with a lion, and was on the point of quitting the case when the animal sprang forward and threw him to the ground, with his face downwards. The lion fastened on the man's back, and began to tear his clothes. The spectators were much alarmed, but Peson, with great presence of mind, coolly asked for his whip, which he had dropped, and then speaking up to the animal with authority, succeeded in disengaging himself, and soon brought his assailant to perfect obedience, getting off with a few alight scratches.

Literature.

LAWRENCE MOTT'S SECRET.

LAWRENCE MOTT'S SECRET.

A FAIR and gentle lady, with brown lights in her eyes and golden lustre in her bair—young, too; not more than twenty summers had shone upon her slender grace.

"You must forgive me, Lawrence," she was saying, "if I am wrong, or if I am too persistent; but it seems to me that, where two have such tenderuess and entirety of affection as we have for each other, no secret—not even such an one as this of which you speak—should separate them."

She stopped, blushing to the very boundaries of her snow-white temples, and looking down, as though ashamed of her own audactity.

But he did not answer her. He sat with half-averted looks—his eye stern with some in ward purpose.

"Lawrence," she said again, with a kind of desperation, "if this secret of yours must separate us—if it must, it ought to become the common property of both."

The man shuddered, and half writhed himself away from her tender hand; but she clung to him, and a low cry broke from her lips
"You have no right—naither has—to pronounce a decree like

lips
"You have no right—neither has—to pronounce a decree like
"You have no right—neither has—to pronounce a decree like
this, without suffering both to sit in judgment upon the circumstances—we, who have such love for each other! Oh, we have!"

He drew her suddenly within his arms, folding her closely—
suffering keenly in her pain, but with a certain awe and fright in
his deep eyes, and saying nothing, save what his strong clasp of
her said—even putting no kisses on the little face that he loved
better than he did his own life.

He weith with a solar which shook her had subsided; then he

waited till the sobs which shook her had subsided; then he and, putting her in his seat, knelt before her, with his head

rose, and, putting her in his seas, and the property of a redupon her kness.

In the suspense of that moment broke the liquid carol of a redthroated bird that he had brought her when he came home from
the army the first time. That was two years ago. How well she
remembered it!—and he had some to her, and, kneeling as he kneit
now, had asked her loving blessing upon him and the cause in
which he had that hour volunteered.

She had given it out of the full depths of a heart that, torn as it
was at thought of parting frem him, scorned to deny him to such a
cause.

was as shought of parting from him, soomed to deny him to such a cause.

Did the bird upon the wall there know all that had bappened since? Soarcely—or it would not be bursting its throat with song when her heart was breaking. Quity—he had named the bird se a ter the little contreband of whom he had bought it—Quity didn't know how her Lawrence had gone away at first, proud to be the numblest man in the ranks, and had come back to her with golden bars upon his broad shoulders, and upon his white forehead the scar with which he had earned them

Quity didn't know how Poke Dandee—Amy's brother, who had been like a parant to her in their day's of orphanage—had smitter all har high gride in birm, by suraing traitor in his country's darkest bourf nor how brave Lawrence had tenderly sworn to her to be so good a soldier, so lion hearted and iron-sinewed in the strife, that it should be as though he were two instead of one. And so, Dick Dundas should never be missed from his country's need.

need.

Did Quip remember, either, the dewy-browed morning, when Lawrence had hidden among the rose-bushes out there, and starting up suddenly, as she sat in the window reading, had flashed before her at once the raptures of his own unexpected presence and the gold and scarlet beauty of Quilp, whose song was as unrivalled as this plane.

gold and scarlet beauty of Quilp, whose song was as unrivalled as nis plumage.

"Oa, Lawrence! Oh, my love, my love!" she mound, as all that happy time came back to her, seeming to moos, with its brightness this morning, on which he had come to tell her, that since he had seen her last, there had been born a frightful something that must separate them for ever.

He moved as she spoke—he started up as out of a momentary trance, and, holding his hands to her, but avoiding her para eyes, said, "Good-bys, Amy, and God bless you for ever and ever!"

She put her little cold hands in his, and stood up beside him saying, with a frightened look:

"It is circul and wicked to leave me so, without telling me why."

why."
He turned sharply towards her, deadly whiteness creeping over

He surned snarply towards and, the Lord's own mercy not to tell war I cruel? I thought it was the Lord's own mercy not to tell you. I never meant tast you should know there was any such secret. Amy, I have sought death in these months that are past, everywhere that death was most likely to be found. I hoped, every time the cannon crashed, that they were sending death to me. I meant to die sooner than tell you, and God knows whether it would be most merciful, to tell you, or to die still sooner than that."

It is more merciful by far to tell me," she said, laying her chee

He looked startled, but he let her caress him so, while she con

He looked startled, but he lee her bases were borne together thrued:—
"Have we not said, many times, that sorrow borne together would be sweeter than joy separated? When God gave you and me this love, which has been our solace these three years now, He gave to us, whether we would or no, communalty of joys and sorrows. Tell me this secret, Lawrence. Whatever it is, I can bear better to know it than so lie under its pressure and not know what its crushing me."

"You will hate me."

Her tender eyes looked at him with startled questioning, but she

"I shall never hate you."
"Not if I have inflicted upon you the greatest injury it were
possible to inflict upon you?"
She waited a moment to choose her words, not to ponder her de-

cision.

"You are incapable of deliberately injuring any one. The unwitting offence God hath charge of, not t."

"God knows it was unwitting—that I would sooner have gone to death myself! Ob, Amy, child, don't look at me so. Surely you understand! It was in the din and smoke of battle! The insanity of a terrible strife was upon me! I was blind and dizzy with it all, and suddenly I saw—and my sword was reeking with his blood; my sword, which has been accursed in my sight ever since! Have I killed you, too, Amy?"

Blowly draoping while he spoke, she had fainted qu'te away. When conscionances returned to her he had gone. She was alone with her anguish, and the bird upon the wall was making the very air quiver with his song.

when consoronaness returned to her he had gone. One was stone with her anguish, and the bird upon the wall was making the very air quiver with his song.

What had happened? She could not think at first, and then it all came beek to her, and she thought she was going to faint again, but she did not.

Poor Dick, her own, own brother Dick—dead, and thus!
Where was Lawrence? Why had he not stayed to comfort and support her under the burdens of this grief, as he had of so many others?

others?

And then suddenly she remembered again it was his haud dealt the blow. Her poor, poor Lawrence. Even Dick would pity if he knew, such pain and wos as his must be Dick and he had been such fast friends in the cit days, and long before Lawrence had loved her. Boys together, firms to if friends, not even Amy had felt his defection from the true cause more keenly than Lawrence had.

Strange, that she had never though of the possibility of this

never feared these two encountering each other with such deadly

She was not one to make much moan or outery, even under such
a blow as this. She wished vaguely that Lawrence would come
and somehow comfort her; but she did not send for him, and when
her little maid came to lay the cloth for dinner, she just said, "My
brother Dick is dead, Mary," and looked away out of window

She sent Lawrence a brief little note the next day. He had left town, gone back to the army; but the note, grown to a letter, that was a faithful reflex of Amy's own sincere heart, followed him, and found him, and blessed him, even in the depth of that woe, with

words as these:

"God bless you, dear, and me, until we meet again, as meet we must, in His own good time. Until then, let us both pray fervently and in faith that He will go out to guide our dizzled sense, and solve for us this problem, which has so torn our poor lives, both by its own pain and that severance which it seems to demand of us. But, whether joined or severed, we are always to each other what we could by no possibility ever be to any other; and let us humbly believe that our good God can compassionate even such trials as ours, and abundantly provide for its needs."

Severance? Yes, she was right. It was time; there was nothing for them but severance. Why, in the hot bliedness of strife, he had slain her brother—his brother; for was not hers his—and had he not loved Dick like a brother, and had not Dick solemnly given Amy to him, and been as happy in their happiness almost as they themselves?

Yes, severance—and God be merciful to them in all the long, teartily.

Yes, severance—and God be merciful to them in all the long, terrible years that were coming, when he could not have a thought of Amy, nor she of him, that would not be haunted by Dick's dead,

dead face. Severance—but for all that, the letter was balm to him, and more. It saved him that fromzy that was tempting him to go out and lose his life with a wantonness that even amid the carnage of battle would not have saved it from being self-destruction. It took him back to a refuge and consolation which, since that terrible day, he had despairingly turned his face from. With that letter between his hands, and his hard heart softening, and his hot, dry eyes growing moist, he prayed once more, that God would be merciful to him a singer.

growing moist, he prayed once more, that God would be meroiful to him a sinner.

At home, Amy, after that letter was written, sank into a dull apathy. Lips and cheek lost colour, and her form its roundness. People said she was dying. You can imagine, perhaps, what news that was to go to Lawrence.

But Amy was not to die thus. She had asked God to solve for her this problem that had so torn her life and Lawrence. Would He solve it, and she sitting blankly there gaping for its solution? Some coho of those groans in the far away hospitals reached her, and out of the selfishness of her own pain, which was killing her, she awake to that of others. That waking was her salvation. In ministering to the wounds of others, she found at least alleviation for her own. And then, one day bending over the cot of a new patient that had just been brought in, she fainted.

Six weeks after, Amy Dundee was in her own snug little New England stiting-room, and with her was a worn and slokly soldier. Dick Dundee was not dead; and the pale, gaunt wreak of what had become a self-war, across-limbed man, was he.

He had indeed last for dead upon that bloody field, where Lawrence thought he had subquently been wounded and taken prisoner in another battle, and had diffited by chance into the very hospital where Amy was.

where Amy was

where Amy was

Far away from all this, meanwhile, Lawrence Mott get
one of the messages Amy sent him, nor dreamed of the blessed,
classed truth. He went to do his duty, though; and he had dim
isions of getting his death—wound at his post, and then going back

One day he thought he had got it, and, despite remonstrance and surgical prohibition, he succeeded in inducing some of his comrades to take him to her. A telegram warned her that he was

They brought him into the little rose-shadowed sitting-room, looking like death indeed; but litting very thankful eyes and raptured similing mouth to Amy's sweet face as it bent above him.

"They said it would hasten my death to come—that I would not live to get to you; but I knew I should. It's all right now—
It flashed upon Amy, midden!" Hadden!

my life for his, and so——"

It flashed upon Amy, suddenly. He didn't know yet that Dick was not dead. Kneeling, she held his head upon her shoulder, while, in such gentle and tender phrases as to spare him the most agitation, she told him.

He was stow to believe. He would not believe till Dick Dundee was himself satisted to his side, and the two wasted hands met.

Nobody dreamed it possible for Lawrence Mott to recover; but he did. For weeks his life hung in the balance (being naver despairing) and then he began to improve, growing stronger day by day, till he was able to stand.

One afternoon, then, he and Amy stood on the letter of the

day, till he was able to stand.

One afternoon, then, he and Amy stood up together, and with
the late autumn scents floating into the room, and Qulip flooding
the air with song, the two were made one.

In His own good time, as Amy prophested, God had solved for
them that problem which so rent their lives. In this case, that
solution held Dick Dundee restored to the faith from which he had

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Flower Garden.—Another glorious week for out-door gardening has set in; and now remove surioulas from frames as soon as they begin to show colour, and protect them should they require it. Place carnations and picotees in a sheltered place, and water cocasionally. Sow pausies for autumnal flowering, and put in out-tings of favourite sorts; sow all kinds of perennials Plant and prone evergreens, roll and sweep lawns, and expedite all work previously set out if not already done

Kitchen Garden.—Sow cabbages, celery, dill, fennel, marjoram, radishes, spin ch, pess, beans, ontons, &., and thin out and hoe up advancing crops. Plant slips, offsets, or cuttings of lavender, sage, sorrel, savory, kanny, thyme, and other sweet herbs. Plant out cauliflowers, broccoli, and similar greens. Camomile may now be increased by dividing the roots. Add linings to cnoumber bads.

pads.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Thin apricots. Look well now to disbudding; proceed with all celerity but with care. Look over gratied trees, and remove all the shoots below the scion. Protect wall trees in shoom from bleek winds; and do not remove any protection till the protection of the pr fruit is fairly set.

"And then he drew a dial from his poke, And looking on it with lack-lustre eye, Saga very wisely. 'It at no rolook: 'Thus we may see,' quota he, 'how the world waga.'"

These we may see, 'quoth he, 'how the world wags.'"

Beneon's Pooket Dials are artistic, accurate time-markers, made in every size, suitable for everybody, and are sent to every part of the king-dom, safe by post at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 6, 17, 18, 19, 30, 21, 24, 33, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 12, 33, 24, and 35 retness in gold cases; and at 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 guiness in silver cases. A descriptive numphlet post free for two stamps — J. W. Benson Ludgate-hill watch and clock maker to H.R. H. the Prince of Walke-Holderment!

Hommean's That is evolve and strong, moderate in price, and wholescens to use. These advantages have secured for the Toe a general processes. It is sold in packets by 2,230 Agonts.—(Advertisement)

SOMETHING LIKE BAILWAY TRAFFIO.

SOMETHING LIKE BAILWAY TRAFFIO.

Let us endeavour to furnish a guide to the labyrinth, and explain how the vast trafic is conducted at Clapham Junction. From his cyrie in the signal-box the signalman has on the north side—that it, the side nearest the Thames—the Kensington line. It starts from Clapham, passes along the South-Western and by a share curve find its way across the bridge to Kensington. From the South-Western system there are four separate practiced in the South-Western line. Next to it, but nearer London, is the Great Western line. Next to it, but nearer London, is the South-Western line. Next to it, but nearer London, is the South-Western line. Next to it, but nearer London, is the South-Western line. Next to it, but nearer London, is the South-Western line. Next to it, but nearer London, is the South-Western line. Next to it, but nearer London, is the South-Western line. It was not to the london and Brighton. This runs from the south side of the station, dips down and passes under the South-Western, climbs up a steep ascent, and gains a footing on the bridge at the end of a sweeping curve. Finally, there is a branch on a level with the main line, which would be available for trains running direct from the Waterloo Station to Kensington, but which at present is but little used, as passenger for Kensington from Waterloo are brought on to Clapham, and there obange carriages. The London and South-Western contribute sixteen trains each way per week to this line, and the other companies upwards of fifty trains. Next to the Kensington line, and lying south of it, is a shunting-yard, where many of the trains of the London and South-Western are made up, owing to the want of antificient accommodation at Waterloo. Then we have the Windson line, and then commodation at Waterloo. Then we have the Windson line, and then commodation at Waterloo. Then we have the Windson line, and then commodation at Waterloo. Then we have the Windson line, and then commodation at Waterloo. Then we have the Windson line, and the LET us endeavour to furnish a guide to the labyrinth, and ex-

The Largest Railway Bridge in the World.—The proposed bridge which is to carry the South Wales and Great Western Direct Railway across the river Severn, near to Chepstow, is, according to the design of Messrs. Fowler and Fulton, the engineers, to be two miles and a quarter in length, and is to have sufficient headway te permit masts of ahips of 122 feet in length to pass under when the surface of the river is at the level of mean tide, so as in no way to impede the navigation. The principal opening which is to cross the low-water channel is to be 600 feet span, being the total width of the Thames at Southwark-bridge, or 150 feet wider than the span of the Menabridge, Riessrs. Fowler and Fulton estimate the probable cost of this bridge at £980,000, for which sum the eminent firm of Messrs. Cechrane, Grove, and Co. have undertaken to complete the work. The gradients upon this new route will be such as to make the line between London and the South Wales coalfields better adapted to a large of all and raineral treffic than any other line of the same length in the kingdom. The shortening of distance and securing the better gradients will practically diminish the journey between Milford Haven, the South Wales coal-fields, and London by about forty miles.

forty miles.

WORRIED BY DOGS.—A few mornings since a shocking affair, which terminated almost fatally, occurred to a man named Efferington, who keeps the post-office at St. Oatherine's, a village situated a short distance from Guildford. It sppears that shortly sfer seven o'clock on the morning in question Efferington started to deliver letters at the various houses in the village, and on entering the yard adjoining the residence of Mrs. Pope he was attacked by a large mastiff, sided by a retriever, which knocked him down and lacerated his hands, arms, and other portions of his body in a frightful manner. In addition to other injuries, the poor fellow received a compound fracture of the right leg, which was attended with very serious symptoms. Several of the female servants went to the assistance of the unfortunate postman, and with great difficulty succeeded in beating the dogs off; but had they been left to themselves a few moments longer, the animals would most certainly have killed their viotim. The services of Messrs. Butler and Schotlick, surgeons, were obtained, but in spite of every attention the poor fellow is not yet out of dancer. The evaluation given is that it was usual to allow longer, the animals would most certainly have killed their victim. The services of Messrs. Butler and Schollick, surgeons, were obtained, but in spite of every attention the poor fellow is not yet out of danger. The explanation given is that it was usual to allow these large dogs to wander about the premises during the night, and that the boy whose duty it was to fasten them up had not arrived when the postman called. The dogs were notorious in the neighbourhood, and were never allowed out of the grounds without a keeper. without a keeper.

EXCEMENTAL EXCELENCE FAMILY SEWING AND EMPRODURING MACRIERS For every home, are the simplest, chaspest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Whight and Manu, 148, Holborn Bars, London. Manufactory, Ipawish.—Advertisement.]

No close Complete without a William And Giffes Shwing Maquinks.—Simple, compact, efficient, derable, and moiseless. Warranted a faill all the requirement of a perfect simply Machine, Presented the on application of the Recent State of the Recent

Barieties.

When Daphne was changed to a tree, to escape the worings of her lover, she was more wood than

ever.

"Animise is please the child," as the nurse said when she let the baby crawl out of the nursery window.

NEATLY PUT.—"I don't mean to say that the sangest large way and the sangest large. captain lied; but it's my opinion, my private opinion, that if he ever writes a work of fiction

A PUS AND A PIPE—Meerschaum pipes, it is said, are made out of the least of the sea. The manufacture of them, therefore, must be a surgicial operation.

Suggestion.

Suggestive — The following announcement appears in the shop of a Welsh tradesment:

"Fresh sausages once a month. A good supply always on hand."

always on hand."

PORTEX.—One of our correspondents gends us a poem commencing thus:—

"Stend back, O Muse! I sing a thrush "That warbles in a current bask!"

Surely this sample is sufficient for the reader.

ALEXANDER GUR, an Excise officer in Scotland, being dismissed from his employment for misconduct, an entry was made in a book kept for the purpose. as follows:—"A Gun discharged for making a false report"

for the purpose, as follows:—"A Gun discharged for making a false report"

SETTING HIS OWN TYPE—An American paper contains the following paragraph:—"The printerS are on A Strike for higher as Ges. And Hale conciued to sit our ann types in furture! It is Eyst eNough."

"WITY BT. B.," said a tail youth to a little person who was in company with half a degra hingo men. "I profest you are so small I did not see you before." "Very likely," replied the little gentiems; "I'm like a sixpense among six copper pennies, not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

copper pennics, not readily perceived, but worth
the whole of them."

A Discourse Chaplaix — One of the wounded
robel soldiers thought he was about to dee, and
teeling that he had many stur to analyze for, he
requested that a minister should be real to him
The Rev. Mr. H., a robel parken, was called in
Shiting down beside the wounded then, and asuming all the sacerdotal alig. he gravify said
"My friend, in what state was your myed when
was first felt that you would like to be benefized?"
Freshy and dolorously the feetile man resiled,
"Ar-kan saw." The divine was instantly disguisted, and rising from the sick bed in great indignation, said, "Shuekal that fellow don't know
enough to go to heaven!" and left the room.

Extended the readilest the room.

EXTEMPORE PREACHING.

There are some good people who, at this late day, distis a race-disally so listen to a grassher who makes use of written sarmoss. A minister who we fell in company with a day or two since, gave us a filled of his early experience on this point, and related the following ansodots.

He said that just before traving the theolegical school he was sent to a certain Baptist church in New Hampshire, to supply for a single Cabbath, and was directed, when he arrived, to call on one of the members—an old farmer—at whose house it was expected he would put up. When he arrived the old farmer received him cordially, and transactuately commenced the conversation as follows:

Former (ayeling him very closely): You have come to preach for us, have you?

Student: Yes, sir, I have come with that expectation

Former: Do you make use of written sormous?

Student: I do.

Farmer: You do?

Student: I do.

Farmer: You do? Then we don't want you.

I'll appak to the people myself first; we want a
man that can open his mouth and have the gossel
flow out like water gualing out at the tail of a
saw-mill, and that will meet down the hearts of
the people like honey on a hot rook.

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The Kit-Cat Olub.—The Kit-Cat Olub was instituted in 1700, and died away about the

God you were already bestothed. Lovers as even should never be parted; live happily together, and God be with you!"

THE KIT-CAT OLUB.—The Kit-Cat Olub was instituted in 1700, and died away about the year 1720. There were originally thirty-nine members, and they increased gradually to the forty-cight, whose portraits Kneller painted for their secretary, Jacob Tonson, Dryden's bookseller. Their earliest rendezvous was at the house of a pastrycook, one Christopher Oat, in Shire-lane, near Temple-bar. When he graw wealthier, the club removed with him to the Fountain Tavern, in the Strand. The club derived its name from the celebrated mutton ple, which had been christened after its maker. The first members were those Whig patriots who brought about the revolution, and drove out King James. The revolution, and drove out King James. The object was the encouragement of literature and the fine arts, and the diffusion of loyalty to the house of Hanover. They elected their "tosst" for the year by ballot. The lady's name, when chosen, was written on the club drinking-glasses.

with a diamend. Among the more celebrated of this club were, Kneller, Vanbrugh, Congreve, Addison, Garth, Steele, Lord Mohan, the Earl of Wharton, Sie Robert Walpole, the Earl of Dorset, the Earl of Hallfax, the proud Dube of Somerset, and the Duke of Newcestle. — Thornburg's Haunted Landon

Earl of Halifax. The proud Dute of Somerset, and the Duke of Newerstle. — Thernbury's Haunted London

OUTES THE BANKER.—Mr Coutts was the Son of a Dundes merchant. His first wife was a servant, a Lancashire labourer's offspring. He had three daughters one of whom recome the wife of Sie Francis Burdett; a second, Countess of Guildford; and a fill off, Marchioness of Bute On becoming acquaint-d with Mice Methon, and inducing her folksvelche stage to avoid peptimal insulo, Mr. Coutts bought for her a small wills of Sh. W. Yand Tampasi, called Holly Lodge, at the foot of Highgate-hill, for which he gave £25,000. His banking-house strong-rooms cost £10,000 building. The first deport in the enlarged house was the diamond afgeette that the Grand Signor had placed in Sir Horstio Nelson's hat. Mr. Coutts, though very charitable, was precise and exact. On one occasion, there being a defect of 2s. 10d in the day's accounts, the clorks were detained for hours, or, I ballave, all night. One of Counte's clerks, who book the western walk, was discovered to be indained with £17,000. Rewards were offered, and the town pheseroed, but all in order to seek the western. The clerk's story was, that on his way through Piccadilly, being arrived from douthampten. The clerk's story was, that on his way through Piccadilly, being arrived from douthampten. The clerk's story was, that on his way through Piccadilly, being series with a stupor, he had got into a couch in order to seek the work pheserode, but all induced the with a stupor, he had got into a couch in order to seek the work pheserode, but all induced the money. He had remained parameters the work of the work of the money. He had remained parameters the work of the money. He had remained parameters the work of the work of the money. He had remained parameters the work of the money of the provider of the money. He had remained parameters the money of the provider of the money. The clerk's story was, that on his way through Piccadilly, being the provider of the work of the money. H

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